MARTIN LINGS
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THE LITHUANIANS' BOOK OF ENGLISH

II

PRIBAČIO LEIDINYS KAUNAS
1937

Preface

It is with especial pleasure that I write this preface, because in it I have at long last the opportunity of apologising for and of correcting an unfortunate mistake which occurs in the preface of Part I. It was to Mr. Bukota, together with Miss Bulotaitė, that my thanks are due for their excellent work in everything connected with the Lithuanian language.

Now that the second part is also completed I have again to thank the editors for their most friendly advice and encouragement, and above all, for the great pains they have taken in illustration.

I must also take this opportunity of saying how glad I am, for this book's sake, to have again, in connection with my name, that of Miss Bulotaitė. It is especially valuable for me as author to have someone with practical experience in teaching whom I know that I can always rely on for the assistance which a foreigner writing such a book must inevitably need. I thank her too for her promised future help and advice, and I am most grateful also to Mr. Westfal and Mr. Dargis for their indispensable help in all other difficulties caused by the great gaps in my own knowledge of Lithuanian.

Lastly, but no less sincerely, I thank the printers, "Olimpija", for their promptness and extreme accuracy which has made the task of correcting the proofs as light as it could possibly be.

I hope that the year's study contained in this book may bring its readers for onward in their understanding and appreciation of the language that it teaches.

Martin Lings.

Kaunas, Lithuania,
May 12th, 1937.

For the Teacher.

Part II of "The Lithuanians' Book of English" has been written especially those who have already learnt English for one year in the schools of Lithuania, according to the requirements laid down by the Ministry of Education.

About half the texts included in the lessons from part of the imaginary diary kept by a Lithuanian girl during a visit to England. This has enabled me to use the ordinary language of English conversation, in which diaries as well as private letters are usually written. The rest of the texts consists of general information about England and the English, traditional stories, and humorous or pointed anecdotes, together with one or two poems to be learnt by heart. Before each lesson there are grammatical notes, as in Part I, and at the end of each lesson I have added five Lithuanian sentences to be trauslated into English. In ihis way the pupil will have to put into practice not only the grammatical rules given in that particular lesson, but also many given in earlier lessons, including those of Part I, and he will be constantly referring back to points which, although touched upon during the first year, he did not fully understand. All the words to be used in translating will have already occurred in the lessons where the pupil may find those grammatical notes which have special reference to that particular sentence. I suggest that these sentences be given to be translated at home, so that the pupil may acquire the habit of thinking and working for himself, and above all of applying general rules to particular instances. Afterwards the mistakes made can be corrected during the lessons.

After each text, as in Part I, I have given some general questions; but these should not be given until questions have

been asked about the teat itself. Particular attention, too, should be paid to the proverbs and proverbial sayings which are always so very characteristic of a language. Those in this book are among the very commonest English ones, and occur constantly in conversation. For example, the words "as bald as a coot" are used quite as often as the words "completely bald", and "It's the last straw", taken from the proverb "It's the last straw that breaks the camel's back" is almost always used when we wish to refer to the last of a sequence of mishaps. They should all be learnt by heart, and questions should be asked from time to time such as for example: "What English proverb has the word camel in it?" or "How can you, using a proverbial phrase, say that you are very hungry?" The answer to this last would be: "I'm as hungry as a hunter."

In addition to parts I and II I have written a supplement for the teacher only. This contains dictations, together with further questions and other oral exercises, and I hope that these will not only give the pupil more practical work, but also save the teacher much trouble in preparing the lessons.

Finally I wish to thank all those who by their valuable criticism and appreciation have guided and encouraged me in writing this second part.

M. L.

Kaunas, April 5th, 1937.

THE FORTIETH LESSON.

a) Iš kai kurių būdvardžių sudaroma po du prieveiksnius, kurių prasmės skiriasi.

hard (sunkiai)	hardly (vos)
late (vėlai)	lately (neseniai, pastaruoju laiku)
near (arti)	nearly (beveik)
pretty (gana)	prettily (gražiai)
just (tik, lygiai)	justly (teisingai)

b) Prieveiksmis just vartojamas labai dažnai. Jo prasmės įvairios. Lygiai kaip jau 33-je pamokoje suminėti laiko prieveiksmiai, jis paprastai yra betarpiai prieš pagrindinį veiksmažodį.

(i) Jeigu just reiškia tiktai arba lygiai, tai jis vartojamas su kuriuo nors laiku, pav.

I just want one egg. Aš tik noriu vieno kiaušinio.

It was just seven o'clock when I passed the church. Buvo lygiai septynios, kai prajėau pro bažnyčią.

(ii) Bet jeigu just reiškia ką tik, neseniai arba kaip tik, jis vartojamas tiktai su esamuoju arba esamuoju atliktiniu laiku, arba kartais su būtuoju atliktiniu laiku, pav.

I am just reading this book. Aš kaip tik skaitau šią knygą.

I have just read it. Aš ką (kaip) tik perskaičiau ją.

I have just been reading it. Aš ką (kaip) tik skaičiau ją.

Panašiai prieveiksmis lately dažnai vartojamas su esamuoju laiku, pav.

Haven't you seen him lately? Ar jus nematėt jo pastaruoju laiku?

(iii) Žodžiai just now nevartojami su esamuoju atliktiniu laiku, pav.

I have just seen him.

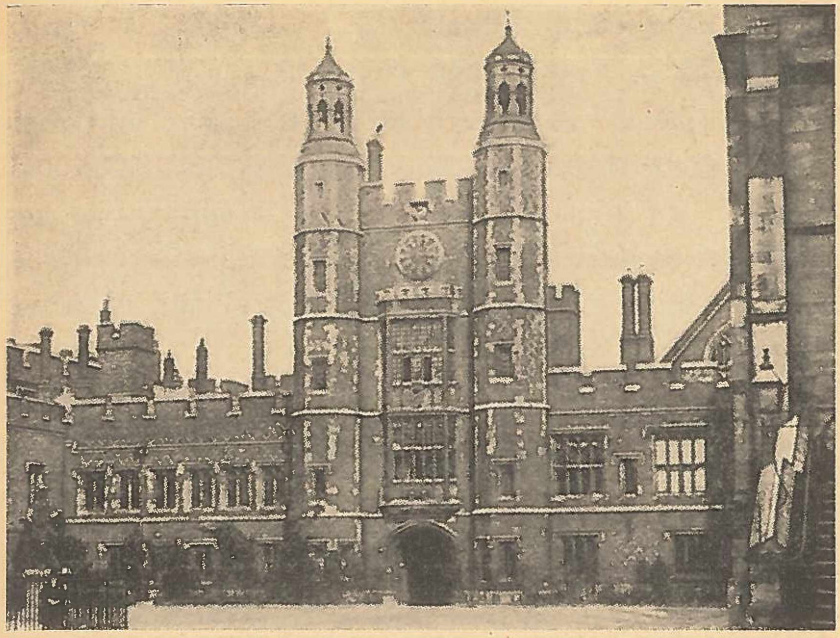
I saw him just now.

Abu išverčiami sakiniu: Aš ką (kaip) tik mačiau jį, tačiau pirmasis yra artimesnis esamajam momentui.

A Day at an English School.

(From a letter written by boy of fourteen.)

There are seven houses in the school with about fifty boys in each. I sleep in a dormitory with twenty other boys. By each bed there's a basin of water to wash in. Sometimes in cold weather you have to break the ice before you can wash. I hate getting up in the morning. The house butler comes upstairs with a loud bell at quarter past seven. He rings it in every dormitory. At quarter to eight we have prayers downstairs, and then there is breakfast — porridge and then bacon or an egg (but never both bacon and egg) and then bread and jam. After breakfast I have to clean Tomkinson's shoes. He is in the Sixth Form, and all the boys in the Sixth have special privileges. In our house there are five, and we have to do whatever they tell us, clean their shoes, take messages to other houses, tidy their rooms and so on. If they like they can beat us. They always go out without caps, and put their hands in their trouser pockets. But we can only put our hands in our coat pockets, and we have to



Eton College, a famous English school

wear caps. It may seem a strange custom, but other English schools have different customs, equally strange.

At quarter to nine we go across to chapel, and there is a short service lasting about ten minutes. School begins at nine o'clock. These are the lessons I had yesterday:

9 — 10	Latin (Caesar: De Bello Gallico)
10 — 11	Algebra
11.15 — 12.15	French
3.45 — 4.30	English Literature

4.30 — 5.15 Greek

5.15 — 6.00 Roman History.

At eleven we have a break. If I have any money I go to the school shop for a cup of coffee and a cake. It's always so full that it's difficult to get near the counter. There's just time to drink one cup (I often burn my tongue in my hurry) and then we have to rush back into school again.

We have lunch in our houses at half past one, usually mutton or beef or sausages, followed by a pudding.

We have tea, with bread and butter and jam, after school at six, and after that we aren't allowed to leave the house without special permission.

From quarter past seven till quarter past nine we have preparation, that is, we prepare our work for the next day, and then there's supper. We have to stand in a queue outside the pantry, and one by one the butler gives us each a cup of cocoa and two biscuits. Then we have prayers and go up to the dormitories. Our names are all called out and we have to answer "Here". The lights are turned out at quarter to ten, and after that no talking is allowed.

That was an ordinary day, but Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday are half holidays. Morning school

goes on till quarter past one and after lunch we play football in the winter term, hockey in the Easter Term, and cricket in the Summer Term. I always look forward to the holidays — four weeks at Christmas, three at Easter and six in the Summer, from about July 31st to September 15th.

I am always very pleased to see my family again. My home is in York, and I go to a school near Bristol. It takes about seven hours by train.

A Tactless Excuse.

A recruit was a minute late on parade one morning.

"I'm very sorry, Sir," he said to the officer, "but I woke late and only had ten minutes to dress."

"Ten minutes!" roared the angry officer. "Why, I can dress easily in less then ten minutes."

"Yes, Sir," said the recruit, "but you see, I had to wash."

Proverb: Rain before seven, fine before eleven.

Proverbial Phrase: At a snail's pace.

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1. What part of your body do you ring an electric bell with? 2. How do you ring a church bell? 3. Do you go to Church on Sundays? 4. About how long does the service last?

5. When are your holidays? 6. When does next term begin? 7. What book do you learn French from? 8. What part of your body do you taste with? 9. How long does your preparation take? 10. Do you ever stand in a queue? When? 11. What lesson do you enjoy most? 12. Which is thinner and harder, a cake or a biscuit?

Written exercises.

(a) Put the bracketed verbs into the correct tenses:
Dear Mother,

I (just + come) in from morning school, so that I have an hour and a quarter free before lunch. I (be) very nearly late for chapel this morning. I (just + get) in before the door (be) shut. If I (be) five second later, I (be + not) able to get in.

I (just + remember) that it (be) your birthday to-day. Many happy returns! If only I (remember) yesterday, this letter (reach) you this morning.

(b)
1. Gali atvesti arklį į upę, bet negali priversti jo gerti. (27)
2. Ar padėti jums tvarkyti kambarį? Dėkui, pats padarysiu. (18.35)
3. Ar kada nors buvai radęs keturlapį dobilą? (32)
4. Ką tik atmintinai išmokau tuos eilėraščius. (40)
5. Man einant į stotį, pravažiavo rogės. (30)

THE FORTY-FIRST LESSON.

Norėdami išreikšti, kad šiaip esant, tam tikras veiksmas gali įvykti, bet net ir šiek tiek padėčiai pakitėjus — nebebūtų tatai galima, dažnai vartojame žodį just, pav.

I have just time to catch my train. — Man užteks laiko nueiti į traukinį (jei ko greičiausiai eisiu

į stotį, jei traukinys neišeis net sekundę anksčiau, kaip nustatyta)

He was just thin enough to creep in through the window. Jei jis būtų buvęs ir šiek tiek storesnis, nebūtų galėjęs įlįsti pro langą.

Škotai, kaip sako anglai, esą baisiai taupūs, ir kiekvieną dieną galima išgirsti naują juoką apie jų taupumą.

Štai vienas iš jų, kurio svetimšaliai dažnai nesupranta, nesuvokdami žodžio just prasmės:

Škotas ką tik nusipirko geležinkelio bilietą, ir tebestovi prie langelio, lėtai ir rūpestingai skaičiuodamas grąžą, kurią jam davė valdininkas.

Valdininkas (nekantriai): Well, isn't it right?

Škotas: Yes, but only just.

Humoras glūdi žody only. Pav. vykdant svarbų susitarimą, į klausimą Am I in time? (Ar laiku atėjau?) galima atsakyti t. k. Yes, but only just (Taip, bet jei būtum atėjęs valandėlę vėliau, butum pavėlavęs). Stengdamiesi ateiti laiku, dažnai ateiname truputį anksčiau. Tačiau mūsų škotas negalėjo tikėtis, kad valdininkas jam iš uolumo duos daugiau grąžos, negu reikėjo. Vis viena mūsų škotas taip bijo, kad jis negaus tiek, kiek reikia, jog jis užmiršta, kad teisingai apskaičiuotoji grąža visuomet bus "nearly not enough".

A Visit to England

(extract from a Lithuanian girl's diary).

December 20th.

A third class railway carriage in Belgium.

I'm writing this on my knee, but the train's shaking so much that I doubt if I shall be able to

read it. I ought really to wait till I get to London, but this is such a good opportunity, and once in England I shan't have much time for writing.

There, I might have known something would happen! And to make it worse, I haven't any blotting paper. (At this point there is a large blot on the manuscript).

I'm feeling very dirty and tired and looking forward to a hot bath and an early bed when I get to London, which I hope to do to-night. Last night I spent in a sleeper between Berlin and Cologne, but I scarcely slept a wink. The train made so much noise, and besides that there was an old woman in the bed above me, who snored loud enough to wake the dead.

We've just crossed the German frontier and are now in Belgium. At the last German station, Aix la Chapelle, we had to show our passports and tickets and were asked if we had any money. I had shown mine on going into Germany and they'd given me a paper, which enabled me to bring the money out. But I was very amused at the woman sitting opposite me. She said she had only a few marks in silver. But as soon as we were in Belgium she undid her hair and brought out several pound notes.

At the first Belgian station a customs officer came into the carriage, and I took down my luggage from the rack. But I needn't have done so, because when he saw my ticket to London he said I needn't open anything.

I shall be glad when it's time for lunch. I'm tired of sitting on these hard seats, and the ones in the dining-car are soft.

I'm now on the boat and we've just left Ostende. We had to wait there a long time and I stood on deck watching the sea-gulls. There were hundreds of them, swimming or flying round the boat with strange screams. It's very windy. One man's hat blew off and he chased it all along the quay, only just catching it before it went into the water. It's very rough, and the boat's rolling. I've hung up my coat on a peg and it swings backwards and forwards. I feel quite well, but there are couches along the walls, and several people are lying down. One poor man near me has a face as white as chalk. It almost makes me feel ill to look at him. Good heavens! That must have been a big wave. It's lucky the tables and benches are fastened to the floor, or they'd have fallen over then.

Oh dear, I'm beginning to yawn! They say that's

the first symptom of sea-sickness. I wish I hadn't eaten so much lunch.

Yes, I'm beginning to feel very uncomfortable inside. I think I'll stop writing and lie down. That man's face looks pale green now. Oh, Lord.....

A Bet.

Anthony. I bet you an ice I'll make you say the word "yellow".

Christopher. Very well, I'll take you on.

A. What's the colour of lavender?

C. Purple.

A. What's the colour of a wild rose?

C. Pink.

A. What's the colour of a daffodil?

C. Oh no, you don't catch me like that!

A. What are the colours of the British flag?

C. Red, white, and blue.

A. Aha, I've made you say the word "blue"!

C. But you bet me you'd make me say the word "yellow",

A. And so I have. Come and give me an ice.

Proverb: It's the last straw that breaks the camel's back.

Proverbial Phrase: Like looking for a needle in a haystack.

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1. Do you keep a diary? 2. Which can swim faster, a sea-gull or a fish? 3. Where in a railway carriage do you put your luggage? 4. Who looks at it when you go into a new country? 5. When do you most often yawn? 6. Is it polite to yawn at meals? 7. Can you shut your right eye and keep your left open? 8. Why is it difficult to write in a train? 9. How do you dry the wet ink after writing on paper? 10. Do you know what people used to use?

Written Exercises.

(a) Put the bracketed verbs into the correct tenses: — Yesterday my mother (have) a letter from Uncle Michael. In it he said that he (be) ill, and (be) for two days. She (go) to see him to-day if it (be + not) so cold, but unfortunately it (freeze) and there is a very cold wind. She (go) to-morrow, if it (be) warmer. I think it will be, because it (begin + just) to snow.

(b)

1. Jis man pasakė, kad jo sesuo yra darbšti, kaip bitė. (19,36)
2. Kai kurie sako, jie ką nors padarysią, bet jie niekuomet nieko nepadaro. (19,6)
3. Motinos vaikams dažnai draudžia[1] sėdėti ant šlapios žemės. (19)
4. Ką tik nusipirkau kailinius[2] ir porą šilkinių kojinių. (40)
5. Pakabinau savo skybėlę ant to vagio, ir nebėra jos[3]. Kas ją paėmė? (32)

1 įsako nesėdėti
2 a fur coat
3 sakinio gale reikia prieveiksnio there

THE FORTY-SECOND LESSON.

(a) Prieveiksmiai yet ir already, kaip jau 32-je pamokoje pastebėta, dažnai vartojami su esamuoju atliktiniu laiku.

Teigiamuosiuose klausimuose abu reiškia jau, bet jų dviejų prasmės šiek tiek skiriasi.

Jei žodis jau pabrėžiamas, turime išversti jį žodžiu already, pav.

Has he come already? — Ar jis jau (taip greitai, anksti) atėjo?

Bet, Ar jis jau atėjo? (paprastas klausimas) bus angliškai: Has he come yet? arba paprastai Has he come?, nes šituo atveju anglų kalbos esamasis atliktinis laikas pats turi savyje jau reikšmės.

(b) Teigiamuosiuose tvirtinimuose paprastai negalima vartoti žodžio yet, pav.

He has come already. Jis jau (taip anksti) atėjo.

He has come. Jis jau atėjo.

(c) Neigimuose yet reiškia dar, pav.

Hasn't he come yet? Ar jis dar neatėjo?

(d) Teigimuose still reiškia dar, pav.

He is still living with us. Jis dar tebegyvena pas mus.

Still ir pabrėžiamuosiuose neigimuose kartais vartojamas žodžio yet vietoj. Bet still negali eiti po neiginio, ir todėl neigimuose jis betarpiai po veiksnio, pav.

A. Has John come yet?

B. No, not yet.

A. (po kokios pusės valandos) Hasn't he come yet? arba Has he still not come?

B. No, he still hasn't come.

Robin Hood and Little John.

A long time ago in Sherwood Forest there lived a man called Robin Hood. No one knows how he first came to be there. Some say he was born there, and others that when he was a boy of sixteen he had killed one of the king's deer. Now in those days all the deer in the forest belonged to the king, and if a man killed them without permission his ears were cut off. So perhaps it was to save his ears that Robin ran away deep into the forest. He was then made an outlaw, that is, a reward was offered for whoever could bring his body, dead or alive, to the sheriff, but the forest was so thick and vast that searching for Robin was like searching for a needle in a haystack. So he and many other outlaws lived there in peace, and some men even became outlaws for his sake, so that they could hunt the king's deer to their heart's content. In Spring and Summer they dressed in green, and in Autumn and Winter they wore dull brown, so that it was hard to see them in the forest. They took money off rich travellers, but they never hurt a woman and never robbed a poor man, so that the poor people loved them, and many songs and stories have been handed down to us about Robin Hood and his merry men, though

no one remembers exactly when they lived. It must have been about five hundred years ago.

Robin's right hand man, that is, his chief man, was called Little John, and here is the story of how they first met.

One day Robin was walking along a path in the forest, and coming towards him he saw a very tall young man carrying a stout stick. Between them was a deep stream, with a tree trunk thrown across it for a bridge. There was only room for one to cross at a time, so each hurried forward to be the first. They met in the middle. Robin was tall, but the stranger was a head taller. He must have been nearly seven foot,* and he had a magnificent chest and shoulders. But Robin considered himself master of the forest, and was used to having his own way.

"Go back, my overgrown boy," he said, "and let me pass."

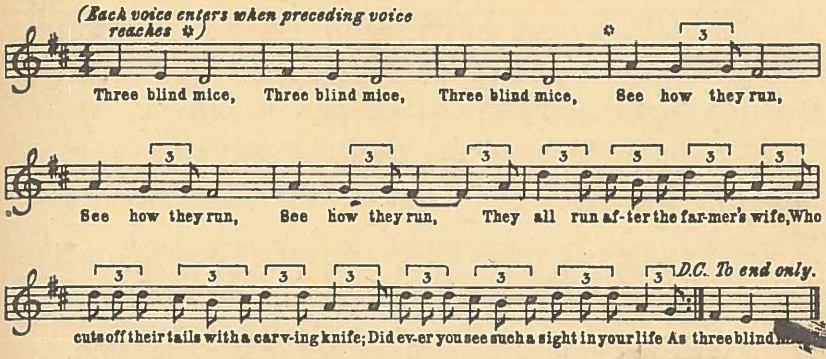
But the young giant looked down at him and laughed scornfully, saying:

"Go back yourself, little man, or I'll knock you into the water."

At this Robin lost his temper.

* The plural feet is not often used for measurement

Three Blind Mice.

OLD ROUND FOR THREE VOICES.

(Each voice enters when preceding voice reaches ✲)
Three blind mice, Three blind mice, Three blind mice, See how they run,
See how they run, See how they run, They all run af-ter the far-mer's wife, Who
cuts off their tails with a carv-ing knife; Did ev-er you see such a sight in your life As three blind
D.C. To end only.

"Go back," he said, stringing an arrow to his bow, "or I'll shoot you through the heart."

"You talk like a coward," said the stranger. "There are you with a good bow and arrow, while I have only a stick."

"Men have called me almost every name under the sun," said Robin, "but I've never yet been called a coward! Give me time to cut a stick, and I'll meet you in fair fight. We'll soon see which is the better man."

So Robin cut a stout stick and there they fought in the middle of the bridge. They fought for two hours, panting and sweating, with blood running down their faces, and from time to time they stopped to rest, but neither showed signs of

giving way. Although the stranger was stronger, Robin was more skilful and experienced. But there is an end to everything, and at last Robin felt he had had enough; so he gathered all his strength for a last effort, and aimed a blow at the giant's head. But the giant jumped back, and Robin hit the air with such force that he lost his balance and fell into the stream.

The young man laughed till his sides ached, while Robin swam to the bank.

"That'll cool your temper for you", he said.

But Robin put his horn to his lips and blew three blasts and soon there was a rustling of dead leaves under foot and a breaking of twigs, and twenty or thirty men, all in green, came running down the forest path.

"That laughing fool has just pushed me into the water," said Robin.

"Then we'll see if he can swim himself," said the men, and overpowering him in spite of his strength, they were just going to throw him in when Robin stopped them.

"No, let him go," he said, "it was a fair fight, and no shame to me if I'm beaten. I never saw such strength. What do you say, young man? Will

you join us, and live in the forest and eat the king's venison?"

"I never saw a better fighter than you," said the stranger, "and I shall be proud to be one of your men."

So all together they went into the heart of the forest and that night they ate the king's venison, and drank their new brother's health, and christened him Little John, because he was so big.

Under the Greenwood Tree.

Under the greenwood tree
Who loves to lie with me
And turn* his merry note
Unto the sweet bird's throat,
Come hither, come hither, come hither:
Here shall he see
No enemy
But winter and rough weather.

Who doth ambition shun,
And loves to live in the sun,
Seeking the food he eats,

* imitate with his merry notes the sweet songs of the birds.

And pleased with what he gets,
Come hither, come hither, come hither:
Here shall he see no enemy
But winter and rough weather.

William Shakespeare
(From As You Like It).

Proverb: A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Proverbial Phrase: As merry as a lark.

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1. Have you ever seen a man walk a tight-rope in a circus? 2. What would happen to him if he lost his balance? 3. What animal do we get venison from? 4. Are there a lot of deer in Lithuania? 5. How much money can you take out of Lithuania without permission? 6. What are the names of different parts of a tree? 7. What do you do when you're afraid you'll be late? 8. How do you shoot an arrow? 9. What bird seems to hang in the air while it sings? 10. What do you do when you're very hot?

Written Exercises.

(a) Put the bracketed verbs into the correct tenses: —

A. I'm glad to see you in Kaunas. When (come + you)?
B. Last Friday.
A. Then you (be + not) here a week yet? Where (stay + you)?
B. I (stay) with some friends on the green hill.
A. I want to show you the town. If I (come) to-morrow at half past eleven, (be + you) free?
B. I'm sorry, but I (promise + already) to go into the country to-morrow. If I (promise + not), I (like) nothing better than to come with you.

(b)

1. Aš esu tiek panašus į savo brolį, jog ir mano motina negali[1] mudviejų atskirti. (19)
2. Ji dažnai avi rudais batais, bet šiandien ji avi juodais. (21)
3. Kodėl tu toks užduseęs? — Ką tik (laiptais) ant pečių užnešiau Joną. (40)
4. Ar jau nustojo liję? — Ne, dar smarkiai[2] tebelyja. (42,21)
5. Jis kas rytą nušaudavo po vieną[3] karaliaus elnią. (28)

1 negali atskirti vieno nuo antro
2 hard
3 one of

THE FORTY-THIRD LESSON.

(a) Padedamasis veiksmažodis ought yra nepilnas, ir kaip must, neturi nei bendraties, nei būtojo laiko. Esamojo laiko vienaskaitos trečiasis asmuo neturi galūnės s, pav.

John ought to go. Jonas turėtų eiti

Panašia prasme visuose trijuose asmenyse vartojamas padedamasis veiksmažodis should pav. He should go.

Skirtumas tarp ought arba should ir must yra skirtumas tarp pareigos arba "tinkamumo" ir būtinumo, tačiau praeity, jeigu pareiga buvo atlikta, šito skyrimo paprastai nežiūrima. Todėl anksčiau minimas sakinys būtajame laike, jeigu Jonas ištikrųjų nuėjo, skambės šitaip: He had to go, bet jei jis nenuėjo, arba jei neaišku, ar jis nuėjo, sakinys skambės šitaip: He ought to have gone arba He should have gone.

(b) Padedamasis veiksmažodis may, be prasmės išaiškintos 15 pamokoje, dar vartojamas leidimo prasme. Todėl I may go gali reikšti ne tiktai "gal būt aš vyksiu, (eisiu) bet ir "man yra leista vykti, (eiti), aš galiu..." Ta prasme may yra labai arti-

mas can. Tačiau kartais anglų tėvai taiso vaikus, neskiriančius can ir may. pav. baigiant valgyti:

Child: Mother, can I leave the table?

Mother: Yes, you can (vaikas keliasi nuo kėdės) No. dear I said you could (pajėgi) go, but not that you might (kad tau leista).

Child: Mother, may, I leave the table?

Mother: Yes. dear, you may.

Tačiau may, neturi būtojo laiko. Tokiais atvejais, kaip anksčiau minėtame, galėtume pasakyti The child could leave the table arba teisingiau It was allowed to leave the table.

He may have come reiškia „gal būt jis yra atėjęs". Might yra tariamosios nuosakos lytis.

I might go reiškia, „gal būt aš vyksiu, bet aš manau, kad ne". Antrajame ir trečiajame asmenyje might dažnai vartojamas rimtam prašymui išreikšti, ypač tada, kai prašymas jau sykį buvo atmestas, ir jeigu nesitikime palankaus atsakymo, pav. A. Do come! B. No, I don't want to! A. (po kelių minučių) You might come.

Panašiai žodžiais You might have come pabarame už neatėjimą.

Be to might have reiškia could have, pav.

I might (could) have come reiškia: „aš būčiau galėjęs vykti", arba „aš galėjau vykti, bet nevykau".

Pastaba:

Could turi dvi reikšmes, pav:

He was able (galėjo) to go

He could go

He would be able (galėtų) to go

(c) Nepilnasis veiksmažodis must turi dvi reikšmes (žr. 29-tą pamoką). Būtajame laike must have paprastai atitinka lietuvių būsimąjį atliktinį laiką, pav.

He must have gone.	(Be abejo), jis bus išvažiavęs.
He had to go.	Jis turėjo išvažiuoti.

The English Language.

Nearly two thousand years ago, in B.C. 55 and 54, Julius Caesar made raids on Britain, the land which is now England and Wales. But it was not conquered by Rome until nearly a hundred years later. The Britons were a Celtic people, but their way of life was very much changed by the Romans. One by one new towns and villages were built, and new roads were made, some of which still exist. You can also see the remains of many Roman houses, with beautifully tiled floors, and baths much finer than any modern ones.

Britain was part of the Roman Empire for nearly four hundred years. Then it was invaded and gradually conquered by Germanic tribes, the Angles, Saxons and Jutes, who drove the natives further and further West into those parts that are now called Wales and Cornwall. No doubt they found Latin the official language of Britain, though the old Celtic British language was still spoken by the people, and still is in parts of Wales.

Just as Latin had taken the place of British, now Anglo-Saxon (or Old English), took the place of Latin. One of the early English invaders was called Alla and became king over that part of England which had been the Roman province of Deira. There is a story, dating from this time, that the English are very proud of.

One day Gregory, afterwards Pope and Saint, was walking past the market place in Rome where prisoners captured in war were being sold as slaves. Among them he saw a group of boys with very fair skins, golden hair and blue eyes, and being struck by their beauty he asked who they were. He was told that they were Angles.

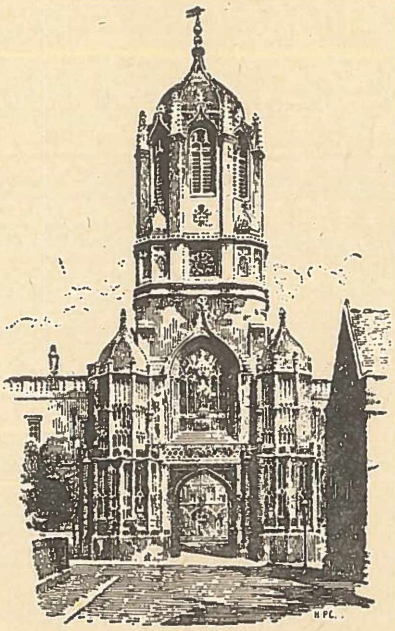
"They may be Angles," he replied, "but they have the faces of angels. What land do they come from?"

"From Deira."

"Then they shall be saved from the Anger (de ira) of God, and called to the Mercy of Christ. Who is king of that land?"

"Alla."

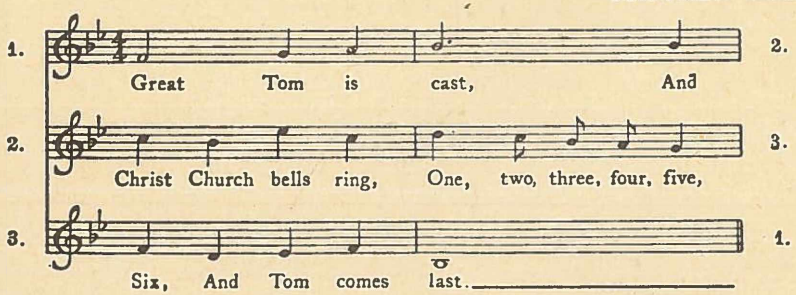
"Then Alleluia shall be sung in Alla's land."



Tom Tower. Christ Church, Oxford

Great Tom is cast.

OLD ROUND FOR THREE VOICES

MATTHEW WHITE.

"Cast" means „nuliedintas". Great Tom is the name of a bell.

An Improbable Story.

Once an old man saw three boys lying on the grass in the sun, and said that he would give a shilling to the laziest of the three.

"But which of you is the laziest of the three?" he asked.

"I'm hungry," said one boy "and there's an apple in my pocket, but I'm too lazy to take it out."

"There's a fly tickling my nose," said another boy, "but I'm too lazy to frighten it away."

"I want to go to sleep," said the third, "but I'm too lazy to shut my eyes."

"Well, here's the shilling," said the man to the third boy.

"You must put it in my pocket," said the boy.

Proverb: It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good.

Proverbial Phrase: As happy as a king.

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1. When did the Lithuanian Empire stretch from the Baltic to the Black Sea? 2. Who often used to make raids on Lithuania? 3. What was the official language of Lithuania before the Great War? 4. What is the Pope's name to-day? 5. Where does he live? 6. In what part of the town are things bought and sold out of doors? 7. Is the floor of your house tiled? 8. Was Kastytis saved from the anger of Perkūnas? 9. Were a lot of new roads made in Lithuania after the war? 10. What did you see as you came to school this morning?

Written Exercises.

(a) Put the bracketed verbs into the correct tenses: — It is very late. I wish she (come) back. She (say) before she went she (be) home before eleven, but the church clock (strike + already) twelve. If she (come + not) soon, I (go) out and look for her. If her father (be) at home, he (be) almost out of his mind with worry.

Is that you, Lucy? So you (come) at last.

(b)

1. Ar šąla? Ne, bet šį rytą, kai keliaus, smarkiai šalo. (21,30)
2. Kas vakaras jis įsakydavo savo tarnui balnoti baltą žirgą. (19,28)
3. Jeigu jis būtų buvęs sugautas, tur būt būtų jam[1] ausis nupjovę. (37)
4. Gal lis prieš vakarą. (15)
5. Tamsta turėtum šiandien eiti į cirką, nes antros progos Tamstai[2] nebus. (43)

1 his
2 Tamsta neturėsi

THE FORTY-FOURTH LESSON.

(a) Kasdienėje kalboje ir privačiuose laiškuose veiksmažodžio to have esamojo laiko vietoje labai dažnai vartojamas veiksmažodžio to get esamasis atliktinis laikas, pav.

Have you got a servant yet? Ar jau turite tarnaitę?
You've got to go to school. Tu turi eiti į mokyklą.

(b) Teigiamuosiuose tvirtinimuose veiksmažodis need paprastai nevartojamas.

Man reikia eiti bus angliškai I must go, I've got to go.

Klausimuose need ir must vartojami su bendratimi. Nėra didelio skirtumo tarp Need you go? (Ar jums reikia eiti) ir Must you go? (Ar jūs turite eiti?).

Bet neigimuose įgudviejų prasmės labai skiriasi, pav.

You needn't go.
You haven't got to go — Jums nereikia eiti. Jūs galite neiti.

You mustn't go.
You mayn't go. — Draudžiu jums eiti. Jums neleista eiti.

Būtajame laike padedamasis veiksmažodis do dažnai vartojamas ir su veiksmažodžiais need ir have, pav.

I didn't need to go.
I didn't have to go. — Man ne reikėjo eiti.

I needn't have gone reiškia
1) Man nebūtų reikėję eiti,
2) Man nereikėjo eiti (tačiau nuėjau)

(c) Jeigu veiksmažodis, kuris pažymi sakymą arba galvojimą, yra pavartotas kuriame nors antriniame (*) laike, ne vienas šalutinių sakinių veiksmažodis negali būti pavartotas pirminiame (*) laike.

Tačiau veiksmažodžiai ought, must ir dare sudaro čia išimtį, ir taip pat veiksmažodis need, bet tiktai ten, kur jis neturi papildinio galininko linksnyje (žr. 22-rą pamoką).

Pav. He said that
I ought to come
I must come.
I needn't come.
he daren't jump out of the window.

Bet He said that he needed books.

(d) May virsta might, ir can virsta could. pav.

(*) Pirminiai laikai yra būsimasis, esamasis, esamasis atliktinis.
Antriniai — būtasis, būtasis neatliktinis, būtasis atliktinis ir abu sąlyginiai laikai.

I said you could leave the table but not that you might.

Bet might nėra veiksmažodžio may būtasis laikas, tačiau jo antrinė lytis (žr. 44-tą pamoką §c.)

The English Language (continued).

Afterwards, when Gregory became Pope, he sent priests to convert the English to Christianity. The English had taken Latin words from the native Britons, and now the priests brought more Latin into the language. Later England was invaded by Danes, and great numbers of them settled in the East and North. Their language was like English, but not the same. There was almost continual fighting between these two Germanic peoples. But finally in 1066, a third people, the Normans, conquered England, and William, Duke of Normandy, was

Geoffrey Chaucer

crowned king, bringing with him French, which became the official language of the country. It was now spoken by all the ruling classes, though the people still spoke English. In the end, after three hundred years, the Norman nobles themselves began to speak English, while many of the English spoke French. Chaucer, the delightful poet of the fourteenth century, wrote in English, but Gower, his contemporary, wrote also in French and Latin.

English became official and was used in the law courts and the schools, but it was continually mixed with French. It is not enough to say that it was influenced by French. If Old English was the mother of modern English, Norman French was its nurse, and the Norman nobles gave the language not only such words as duke, captain, judge, music, poetry, painting, but also some of the very commonest, such as flower, fruit, garden, river, country, pleasure, beauty, cry, save, quiet, silent,

1066 is the first date that an English child learns at school, and so another way of saying that a person is quite uneducated is to say: "He doesn't even know when William the Conqueror came to the throne."

The present king is descended from William, and many of the oldest families in England proudly

claim that they have "Norman blood in their veins", or that they "came over with the Conqueror."

To-day Great Britain is the name of the island which includes England, Scotland and Wales, and the people are called British. "Britain" and the "Britons" are only used in speaking about the old country and people who were conquered by the Romans, though in poetry they sometimes have a modern meaning. Brittany is that part of France which is opposite Cornwall, and whose people are Celtic.

Cargoes.

Quinquireme of Nineveh from distant Ophir
Rowing home to haven in sunny Palestine
With a cargo of ivory,
And apes and peacocks,
Sandalwood, cedarwood, and sweet white wine.

Stately Spanish galleon coming from the Isthmus,
Dipping through the Tropics by the palm-green shores,
With a cargo of diamonds,
Emeralds, amethysts,
Topazes, and cinnamon, and gold moidores.

Dirty British coaster with a salt-caked smoke stack
Butting through the Channel in the mad March days,
With a cargo of Tyne coal,
Road-rail, pig-lead,
Firewood, iron-ware, and cheap tin trays.

John Masefield.

Proverb: There's many a slip twixt the cup and the lip.*

Proverbial Phrase: As proud as a peacock.

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1. What does a palm tree need to keep it alive? Do you know any Lithuanian words that come from Latin? 3. Do you know any that come from Greek? 4. What river is London on? 5. Where does a judge do his work? 6. What's the date of Vytautas' death? 7. Where is your blood? 8. What colour are your veins? 9. Which would you rather have, a diamond or an emerald? 10. What are the names of the three great arts in English?

Written Exercises.

(a) Put the bracketed verbs into the correct tenses: — Last week, while I (play) tennis, I (fall) down and (hurt) my ankle, so that I (can) scarcely walk. My mother (ask) Dr. Brown to

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* Compare Neperšokęs grovio, nesakyk „op", and Ir ješmę bedrožiant, šuo kepsnį pagauna, and Don't count your chickens before they are hatched.

come. He knew me well, as he (see + often) me before.
"Well, what's the matter with you now?" he (say).
"I (hurt) my ankle," I (answer).
"When (do + you) it?"
"This afternoon, when I (play) tennis."
"Well, you must stay in bed for a day or two. If you (break) it, you (have) to stay in bed for weeks."

(b)
1. Ar Tamsta savo svečiams duodi pelių valgyti? (18)
2. Jam lipant laiptais aukštyn, uždegiau šviesą. (30)
3. Ką tik girdėjau, kad karalius būsiąs vainikuojamas gegužės 12. d. (40,36)
4. Mano auklė man dažnai sakydavo: vaikai privalo klausyti tėvų. (19,28)
5. Motina man sakė, kad man nereikia keisti batukų, jeigu jie nesušlapę. (19, 36, 44 §c)

THE FORTY-FIFTH LESSON.

(a) Lygiai kaip esamojo laiko dalyvis dažnai vartojamas su veiksmažodžio to be esamuoju laiku (žr. 34-tą pamoką) ne tiktai dabarties, bet ir ateities prasme ten, kur nurodomas t. t. ketamas įvykdyti veiksmas, taip ir būtasis neatliktinis laikas, be jo 30-je pamokoje paminėtos prasmės, gali išreikšti būtojo laiko pasiryžimą, pav.

I was going home yesterday, but they invited me to stay till Friday.
Ketinau eiti namo vakar, bet jie pakvietė mane pasilikti iki penktadienio.

Panašiai galima pasakyti:

I was going to go home yesterday. (žr. 39-tą pamoką)

(b) Po veikiamosios rūšies juslinių veiksmažodžių, turinčių tiesioginį papildinį, bendratis vartojama be to (žr. 30-tą pamoką).

Tačiau jos vietoje paprastai vartojamas esamasis dalyvis tada, kai lietuviškai yra dalelytė be-, arba kai norime pabrėžti, kad veiksmas nėra trumpalaikis, pav.

I saw him riding his white horse. Mačiau jį bejojantį ant baltojo žirgo.

I saw him fall off his horse. Mačiau jį krintant nuo žirgo.

Bet po neveikiamosios rūšies juslinių veiksmažodžių reikia žodelio to, pav.

He was often heard to say that he disliked gipsies. Jį dažnai galima buvo girdėti sakant, esą jam nepatinką čigonai.

From Dover to London.

December 20th.

How thankful I was to feel firm land under my feet once more! A lot of people were on the quay, waiting for the boat, to meet their friends, and some of them laughed at our white faces and unsteady legs. I'm afraid it was only too obvious that most of us were very bad sailors. We had to show our passports and take our luggage to the customs.

"Is there anything here that you got abroad?" I was asked.

I replied that there was nothing that I had not got abroad, as it was my first visit to England. The man smiled and marked each of my bags with chalk. But there was an Englishman next to me

who was asked if he had anything to declare, and, when he said no, they searched his pockets and found three amber necklaces.

"I was going to declare them," said the man.

"Oh no, you weren't," said the custom's officer.

"Yes, I was," said the man, "but I'd quite forgotten I had them."

"Oh no, you hadn't," said the custom's officer.

I didn't wait to hear what happened, but I supposed he would be fined and the necklaces taken from him.

"I'm travelling third class," I said to the porter, who took my luggage and put it in a carriage.

We got to London at about nine o'clock, though of course I couldn't see anything, except thousands of lights and advertisements.

December 21st.

I spent the night with Dorothy, a friend of mine who works at our Legation, and this morning I went for a walk by myself. How very dirty it is in a big town! And London is the biggest in the world. I washed before I went out, and now I see that my hands want washing again. There's so much traffic that it's very difficult to cross the road, and the air smells horribly of petrol, but I suppose I shall get used to it. There are nearly three times as

many people in London as in all Lithuania put together, but though I walked for three hours I didn't see a single horse or a single man in uniform (unlike Berlin!) — except of course the policemen, all in blue, with white gloves.

This reminds me of the story about a shy foreign girl who went up to a policeman in the middle of London to ask her way, and began with the words: "Do you speak English?"

Dorothy has promised to show me the sights to-morrow.

Not at Home.

Once a Mr. Jones went to call on Mr. Brown, a friend of his. As he came up to the front door he could see his friend sitting by the window, but when he asked at the door if Mr. Brown was in, the servant said: "I'm sorry, but he's not at home."

The next time Mr. Brown came to Mr. Jones' house the latter put his head out of the window and said:

"I'm sorry, but I'm not a home."

"But you are," said Mr. Brown, "I can see you."

"My dear Brown," was the reply, "aren't you being a little unreasonable. I believed your servant

when he said you weren't at home, but you won't believe even me myself."

Proverb: A stitch in time saves mine.

Proverbial Phrase: As mad as a March hare.

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1. Who carries your luggage at a station if it's too heavy for you? 2. What's the difference between a third and second class carriage on the continent? 3. How many people are there in Lithuania? 4. What do Lithuanian policemen wear in Winter? 5. What do they wear in Summer? 6. What must you put into a car before it will go? 7. Why isn't it difficult to cross the road in Kaunas? 8. Would you rather live in a clean little town or a dirty big one? 9. What are the differences between a hare and a rabbit? 10. Which would you rather eat?

Written Exercises.

(a) Put the bracketed verbs into the correct tenses: — Last night after dinner we (sit) round the fire when suddenly there (be) a loud noise against the window. "Good heavens, what's that?" said mother. Mark (go) out and in a minute (come) in, carrying a bird in his hand. Evidently it (fly) against the window in the dark. "I'm afraid it (kill) itself," said Mark. But it (be) only stunned, and after a while it (begin) to move. We (put) it outside and it (fly) away. "It (fly + not) against the window again."said mother. "It (learn) a lesson."

(b)

1. Šiandien važiuoju antrąja klase, bet paprastai važinėju trečiąja. (21)
2. Mačiau nešėją dedant mano bagažą ant lentynos. (45 §6)
3. Toje valtyje buvo didžiulis anglių krovinys. (7)

4. Pusvalandį stebėjau juos kovojant ant tilto, (45 §b)
5. Ar Tamsta kada nors bandei raitas peršokti vartus? (33)

THE FORTY-SIXTH LESSON.

Sekančiose pamokose bus suminėti kai kurie anglų kalbos prielinksniai ir įvairios jų prasmės.

(a) About.

He came about 7 o'clock,	Jis atėjo apie septintą valandą.
He walked about the room.	Jis vaikščiojo po kambarį.
He gave a lecture about painting.	Jis skaitė paskaitą apie tapybą.

(b) Between ir Among.

Between them. — Tarp įįdviejų.
Among them. — Tarp jų (esant daugiau, nei du).

Bet Between vartojamas esant ir daugiau, nei du, tada, kai kiekvienas iš jų išreiškiamas atskiru žodžiu.

He divided his money { between John, Mary, George. / among his three children.

Išdalino pinigus...

Robin Hood and the Two Bad Priests.

One day Robin Hood dressed up as a monk and went for a walk by the side of the main road to see what money he could get. Presently he saw two priests come riding towards him.

Now there were many good priests who lived holy lives and some of them were even looked up to as saints and could do miracles. But there were also bad priests who did nothing but eat and drink and sleep and take money from the people. Robin could see by the look in their eyes that these two were not holy men and he judged from their rich clothes and fine horses that they had money. So he knelt down by the road side, and said:

"For Our Lady's Sake have pity on me. I've been wandering all day without even a bit of bread to eat."

"Unfortunately we haven't a penny," said they. "This morning we were stopped by Robin Hood, the forest outlaw, and he took all our money."

"That's a lie, but I'll make it true," said Robin under his breath, adding aloud: "Then if you have nothing we are all three poor beggars. Let us kneel down and pray God to send us some money."

They would have ridden away, but Robin pulled them from their horses, and looked so fierce that they were frightened, especially as they saw the end of a sword showing from under his monk's gown. So they fell on their knees by the road side, and the three of them began to pray:

"Please God send us some money".

They prayed in both Latin and English, and whenever they stopped for breath, Robin shouted: "Go on! Go on!"

They prayed and sang and wept for an hour and then Robin said:

"Now let us see what heaven has sent us. Whatever we find we'll share."

They all three put their hands in their pockets but brought nothing out.

"Perhaps we shall have better luck if we search each other," said Robin, and out of their pockets he took purses with altogether five hundred pounds in gold.

"Heaven is very kind," he said. "Here's fifty pounds for praying so well," and giving them a hundred pounds between them, he pocketed the rest.

They were very angry, but they dared not say anything, and rising to their feet they were just going to mount their horses again when Robin pulled them down to their knees again, crying:

"Oh no, you don't get away so easily. Before I let you go you must swear never to tell a lie again, and that whenever you see a poor beggar, you'll give him money."

So weeping with annoyance they swore to be truthful and charitable, and Robin went back to his

men with a smile on his face and many gold pieces jingling in his purse.

Misplaced Kindness.

An old gentleman was very fond of children and one of the greatest pleasures in his life was to help them in whatever way he could.

"They are so weak and innocent and easily frightened," he used to say. "It is only right that we who are older and stronger should do all we can to make their childhood happy."

One day as he was going down the street he saw a little boy about six years old outside a house trying to reach the button of an electric bell. He was standing on tiptoe, but still he was not tall enough to reach it. Tears came into the old gentleman's eyes.

"Poor little thing!" he thought to himself, and almost running in spite of his age, he went up to the little boy and lifted him so that he was able to press the bell.

"And now let's run away," said the little boy.

Proverb: All's well that ends well.

Proverbial Phrase: As tight as a drum.

1. About how many Lithuanian cents make one penny? 2. What's the opposite of "to tell a lie"? 3. Tell me one of the chief events in Lithuanian history. 4. What's the biggest piece of Lithuanian silver money? 5. What's the smallest piece of Lithuanian paper money? 6. What's five lits worth in English money? 7. Where do you keep your money? 8. When the servant brings in lunch, what does she carry it on? 9. Is it easier to play the drum or the piano? 10. Tell me the English names of as many different parts of the body as you can.

Written exercises.

(a) Read through the story of Robin and the Bad Priests, and put all that is in inverted commas into indirect speech. For example, the first two sentences will be: He asked them for Our Lady's Sake to have pity on him, and said that he had been wandering..... "Let us kneel down" will become He suggested that they should all kneel down.

(b)

1. Ar Tamsta esi kada nors radęs gabalėlį gintaro tarp pajūrio akmenų? (33, 46 § b)
2. Jeigu nebūčiau pavėlavęs į traukinį, būčiau anksčiau atvažiavęs. (36)
3. Aš maniau, kad lis visą dieną, bet matau, kad jau nustojo liję. (37, 42)
4. Jojančius[1] gatve[2] juos sulaikė elgeta. (30)
5. Matydamas[3] elgetą, jisai išsitraukdavo piniginę ir duodavo jam pinigų. (6, 28)

1 Angliškai reikia šalutinio sakinio
2 down the road
3 whenever he saw

THE FORTY-SEVENTH LESSON.

(a)

At.

He is at Birštonas.	Jis yra Birštone.
He came at 8 o'clock.	Jis atėjo aštuntą valandą.
He is at the window.	Jis yra prie lango.
He sold his apples at a shilling a pound.	Jis pardavė obuolius po šilingą pusė kilogramo.
At seventeen boys and girls usually leave school.	Būdami septyniolikos metų, berniukai ir mergaitės paprastai baigia gimnaziją.

(b) Kai kuriuose prielinksninuose posakiuose rodiklis praleidžiamas.

At sea (paprastai vartojama, kalbant apie jūrininkus) — jūroje.
at war (tik kalbant apie visą kraštą) — bekariaujant.

at home — namie	at length — pagaliau
at times — kartais	at all events — visais atvejais
at first — pradžioj, iš pradžių	at last — pagaliau
at least — mažiausiai	at court — karaliaus dvare
not at all — visiškai ne	at the seaside — pajūryje.
	at your house — pas jus

(c) In.

At paprastai nurodo laiko momentą arba mažos vietos pavadinimą.

In nurodo laiko tarpą arba didesnės vietos pavadinimą. pav.

He came at 6 o'clock in the evening.
He lives at Alytus. He lives in London.
We arrived in London at Victoria Station.

Tačiau kalbėdami apie visą kurią nors vietą, net ir mažiausią, arba apie vietą, kurioje esame dabar, vartojame in.

I didn't see a single cat in Alytus.	Nemačiau nė vienos katės Alytuje.

I have been in Virbalis for two years. Jau dveji metai esu Virbalyje.

(d)

in an hour—po valandos
in time —laiku
in earnest —rimtai kalbant,
in any case—vis viena, kaip tenai bebūtų.
in fact —iš tikrųjų
in general—bendrai imant
in fun —juokais kalbant

(e)

He is at school. | Jis yra mokykloje. | Jis lanko mokyklą, yra mokinys.

He is at the university | Jis yra universitete. | Jis lanko universitetą, yra studentas.

He is in school. — Jis turi dabar pamoką mokykloj.
He is in the university. — Jis yra universiteto rūmuose.

Pastaba

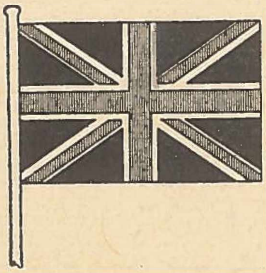
(i) To go to school (the university) — eiti į mokyklą, lankyti mokyklą (universitetą).
To leave school — baigti gimnaziją
To leave the university — baigti universitetą.

(ii) Lygiai kaip veiksmažodis used (žr. 28-tą pamoką), padedamasis veiksmažodis would kartais vartojamas lietuvių būtajam dažniniam laikui išreikšti, pav.
They would march into Scotland.—Jie žygiuodavo į Škotiją.

Scotland.

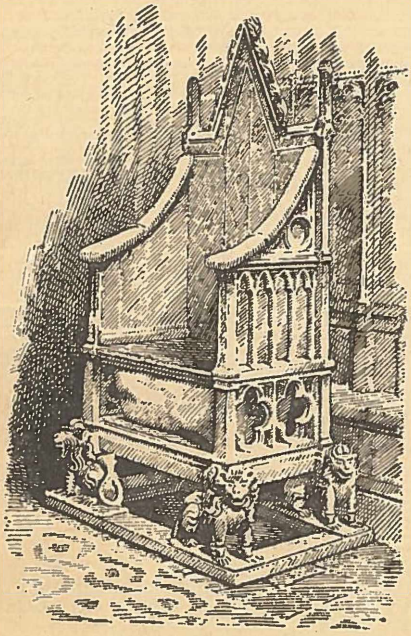
If you go to the British Legation in Kęstučio Street on February 16th or any other celebrated day, you will see the flag of Great Britain flying. This flag is called the Union Jack, because it shows the

union between England, Scotland and Ireland. On it there are the crosses of Saint George, Saint Andrew and Saint Patrick, who are the patron saints of these countries. England and Scotland have been united for over two hundred years, and they have had the same kings ever since 1603. They speak the same language (except for a few people in the North of Scotland, who still speak Gaelic, the old Celtic language) usually with a slightly different accent, though many Scots go to school in England and have the pronunciation which is marked in the vocabulary at the end of this book, and which is called "the King's English".



But at one time the two countries were not at all friendly. Some of the oldest English poems are ballads about the fighting on the border between England and Scotland. Even when they were not actually at war, an English landowner would sometimes march with his men across the border and steal Scottish cows and oxen and sheep and probably burn the owner's house and ravage his land and kill him if he resisted. Then one of the dead man's family would march into England for reven-

ge, and so these border raids went on and on. But the two countries were often openly at war, and when the English were fighting the French, the Scots used to attack England from the North or send troops to France. Many Scots fought under Joan of Arc, when she saved France from the English.



Coronation Chair, Westminster Abbey

Now there was a stone in Scotland called the Stone of Destiny. It had been there for hundreds of years, and people said it was the same stone that Jacob had used as a pillow when he had a vision of the ladder reaching from heaven to earth, with angels going up and down upon it. The Kings of Scotland always sat on this stone when they were crowned, and there was an old saying that no matter where it was, their king would always be crowned upon it.

But Edward I of England (who is sometimes

called the Hammer of the Scots, because he defeated them so often) marched into Scotland in 1296 and amongst other things took the stone back with him to London. Ever since then it has been in Westminster Abbey and a chair has been made round it. But the old saying is still true, because even to-day the King of England, who is also King of Scotland, sits on this chair when he is crowned.

Winter.

A widow bird sat mourning for her mate
Upon a wintry bough;
The frozen wind crept on above,
The freezing stream below.

There was no leaf upon the forest bare,
No flower upon the ground,
And little motion in the air
Except the mill-wheel's sound.

P. B. Shelley.

Proverb: Look before you leap.

Proverbial Phrase: As flat as a pancake.

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1. When was Lithuania united with Poland? 2. Who is the patron saint of Lithuania? 3. Do people in the North and South of Lithuania speak with the same accent? 4. What differences are there between the two accents? 5. What is a widow? 6. What living thing creeps along the ground and also through the ground? 7. Which is the stoutest and strongest, the trunk, a bough or a twig of a tree? 8. Which is the thinnest? 9. Where do you stand to clean the outside of a high window? 10. What do you put your head on when you sleep at night?

Written Exercises.

(a) Put the bracketed verbs into the correct tenses: —

Peter: (at the telephone) Hello! Is that you, John? Are you busy at the moment?

John: Yes, I am.

Peter: What (do + you)?

John: I (read).

Peter: Put your book away and come skating.

John: But I (come + just) in from skating.

Peter: Well, come again. You can always read, but you (be + not) able to skate to-morrow if it (stop) freezing.

(b)

1. Jeigu Tamsta mokytumeis anglų kalbos Škotijoj, Tamstos tarimas nebūtų visai taisyklingas. (37)
2. Paskutinę savaitę kažkokie čigonai pavogė tris vištas, o dabar[1] avį. (32)
3. Londone gyvenu ilgiau, negu tu. (31, 47 § c)
4. Ji paprastai mūvi tokiomis plonomis šilko kojinėmis, kad jos kojos atrodo nuogos. (21)
5. Ar tamstos brolis jau lanko universitetą?—Ne, jis tebėra gimnazijoj. (42, 47 § e)

1 Angliškai reikia kartoti veiksmažodį.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH LESSON.

(a) By.

His house is by the church	Jo namai yra prie bažnyčios.
This book is by Swift	Šios knygos autorius yra Sviftas.
It's cruel to pick up a cat by its tail	Yra žiauru pakelti katę už uodegos.
Set your watch right by mine	Nustatyk savo laikrodį pagal mano.
He will finish his work by Friday*	Jis baigs darbą iki penktadienio.
He was cured by that doctor	Jis buvo išgydytas to daktaro (Jį išgydė tas daktaras).

(b)

by turns	—pakaitomis	by myself (yourself, etc.)	—pats
by no means	—jokiu būdu		
one by one	—po vienas kito	by heart	—atmintinai
by boat	—laivu	by far	—toli gražu
by sea	—jūra, laivu	by train	—traukiniu
by the river	—paupyje	by the sea	—pajūryje

(c)

By ir at abu reiškia prie, bet prasme šiek tiek skiriasi. Pavyzdžiui, žmogus, būdamas At the door, stovi prieš duris, bet būdamas by the door, stovi šalia durų.

Someone is at the door	Kažkas yra prie durų. Kažkas skambina.
During the concert she sat by the door so that she could go out quickly	Per koncertą ji sėdėjo prie durų, taip kad galėtų greitai išeiti.
He stood at the window and waved to me	Jis stovėjo prie lango ir mojo man.

---

* žr. § d

He stood by the window where he could see without being seen — Jis stovėjo prie lango, kur galėtų žiūrėti pats nematomas.

(d) By turi reiksmę: perhaps before, but not later than.

Until arba till vartojami ten, kur norime išreikšti, kada pasibaigs tam tikras nuolatinis veiksmas, pav.

He will be here until Friday — Jis bus čia visą laiką iki penktadienio

He will be here by Friday — Jis atvažiuos iki penktadienio

He won't be here until Friday — Jo čia nebus be penktadienio (penktadienį, bus)

He won't be here by Friday — Jis neatvažiuos iki po penktadienio

---

Scotland (continued).

When the Hammer of the Scots was dying, he begged his son to go on with the war and to carry his bones with the army and to bury his heart in Scotland. But Edward II took his father's body back to London instead, and not long after this the English were utterly defeated at the Battle of Bannockburn, and Scotland was freed. The River Bannockburn was choked with dead English bodies, and the Scots still speak of the battle with pride.

To-day Englishmen and Scots continually make fun of each other. In one of these friendly disputes an Englishman once said to a Scot:

"I've never been to Scotland, but I know it must be a dreadful place, because so many Scots leave it and come to live in England."

"Don't be too sure!" said the Scot smiling. "Scotland has its attractions too. I could show you a place in Scotland not far from my home, called Bannockburn, where hundreds of Englishmen once went, and most of them have been there ever since."

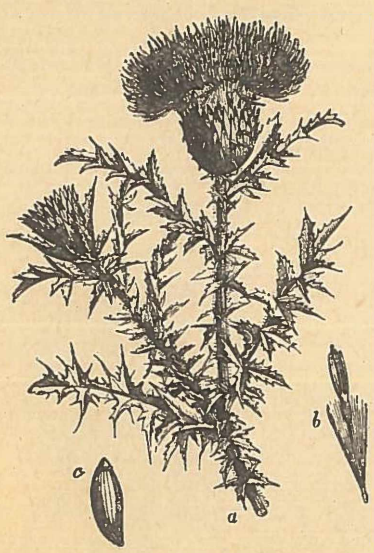
There is another similar story of how an Englishman, wishing to tease a Scot, said to him:

"Why is it that so many of you Scots come to live in England?"

"Well", said the Scot, very seriously, "I admit it's a curious thing to do, but there's quite a simple reason for it. Take my case, for instance. There are a lot of intelligent people in Scotland, and when I lived there they used to think I was a fool. But since I came to England I've been considered a very intelligent man."

The Scots are mostly very thrifty and careful with money, though if necessary they can be as generous as the Irish, who are supposed to be very

open-handed. But the English always make fun of the Scots by telling stories about their "meanness". They say, for example, that when you go out anywhere, and your tea is not sweet enough, your hostess, if she is English, will put another lump of sugar in it. If she is Irish, she will give you the sugar basin for you to help yourself, but if she is a Scot, she will say: "Perhaps you haven't stirred it."



Like Lithuania, Scotland has her Highlands and Lowlands, but the Highlands, which are in the North, are very unlike anything in Lithuania. The tops of the mountains are usually hidden in the clouds and there are many deep and ice-cold mountain lakes, which reflect the wild rocky slopes and the purple heather which covers them at the end of Summer.

An Englishman is said to have boasted that England, being bigger than Scotland, is therefore greater. The Scot replied: "That's all very well, but if you took a roller and rolled the two countries out

flat, Scotland would be bigger than England."

The Scots still keep up their own games and dances and many of their old customs, and they still wear their national dress. This is a short skirt, known as a kilt, which the men wear instead of trousers. The colours of the kilt depend on the man's family, or clan, as they call it.

The emblem of Scotland is the thistle, with the words "Nemo me impune lacessit", which mean "No one harms me unpunished".

Old and New.

A young man, who had been studying all the latest methods of agriculture, went one day to look at an old-fashioned farm. He was very full of modern ideas, and very critical of almost everything he saw. The farmer showed him the dairy and the pigsties and the cowsheds, and then they went into the fields to look at the crops. As they walked along the edge of one field, the young man waved his stick at it scornfully, and said:

"Why, I should be surprised if you got as much as ten shilling's worth of oats from this."

"So should I," said the farmer. "It's barley."

Proverbial Saying: An Englishman is never happy but when he is miserable, a Scot never at home but when he is abroad, and an Irishman never at peace but when he is fighting.

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1. Where do you keep sugar? 2. Do you have lump sugar at home? 3. What are the attractions of Lithuania? 4. When was Lithuania freed from Russia? 5. What's the difference between the Highlands of Lithuania and Scotland? 6. What month does heather first flower? 7. When a road is made, how is it made flat? 8. What are the hard parts of your body made of? 9. Where is your heart? 10. What's the difference between thrift and meanness?

Written Exercises.

(a) Put the bracketed verbs into the correct tenses:—A. (See + you) Jim lately? B. Yes, I (see) him just now. A. Where? B. I (see) him outside a boot shop. He (carry) some slippers, which he (just + buy). I (be) in a great hurry and just (have) time to say "How do you do!." A. (Hear + you + not) the latest news about him yet? B. No, what? A. He (just + be) married? B. When (be + he) married? A. Last Thursday.

(b)

1. Motinos ir auklės dažnai sako vaikams: "Neklausinėk manęs, tad[1] aš tau nemeluosiu". (19)
2. Ką mieliau suvalgytumei, varlę ar šlieką? (22)
3. Užgesink šviesą! Jungtukas yra prie durų. (48 § c)
4. Jeigu stovėsi prie lango, maždaug po[2] valandos matysi pražygiuojančius kareivius. (37, 45 §b, 47 §d)
5. Jeigu sėdėtum prie lango, geriau galėtum matyti. (37, 48 § c)

1 and
2 in about

THE FORTY-NINTH LESSON.

(a) On.

He lives on £ 200 a year.	Jis gyvena iš 200 svarų per metus.
On his father's death he became King.	Tėvui mirus, jis tapo karalium.
He was sitting on the table.	Jis sėdėjo ant stalo.
He came on Friday.	Jis atėjo penktadienį.
He was born on August 4-th.	Jis gimė rugpiūčio ketvirtą dieną.
His house is {on the sea. / on the coast.}	Jo namai yra ant kranto.
His house is on the river.	Jo namai yra prie upės.
He gave a lecture on painting.	Jis skaitė paskaitą apie tapybą.

(Šia prasme prielinksnis on vartojamas tiktai kalbant apie paskaitas ir viešas kalbas,— about vartojamas taip pat kalbant apie pasišnekėjimus).

(b)

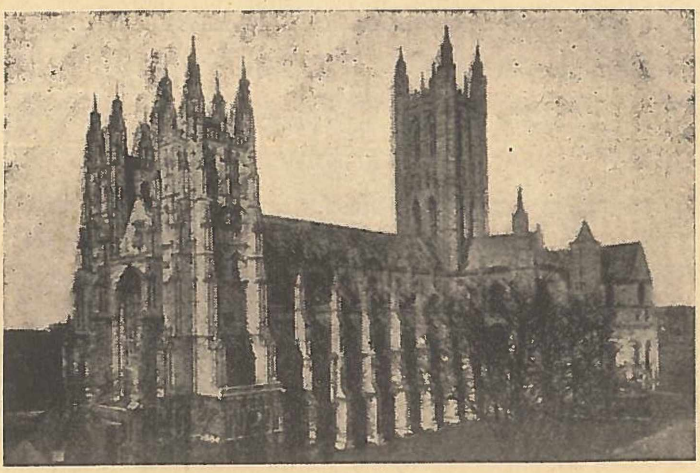
on purpose	—tyčia
on deck	—laivo dėny
on my account	—dėl manęs
on board	—laive
on account	—kreditan, skolon.
on the whole	—aplamai, bendrai
on horseback	—raitas
on the way	—pakeliui

The Underground.

December 21st.

I've just come in after a day of sight-seeing and I'm very tired. My neck is stiff with looking up and down and this way and that, and my legs ache with walking. I've never been so glad to sit down. But it was all so interesting that at the time I didn't feel tired. First of all we went to one of the tube stations and were taken down into the Underground in a lift. Then we had to walk along some very windy passages and down some steps till we came to our platform. With a dreadful noise the train came in. It is all worked by electricity. The doors opened as if by magic, and shut again behind us. There is a whole network of these railway lines under London. Some of them even have other lines running underneath them. We got out at a station called Piccadilly Circus, and after more windy passages we came to a moving staircase. I've never seen anything like it. There are always the same number of stairs, but it never stops moving, and when one stair comes out of the floor at the bottom, one goes into the floor at the top. When you step on at the bottom you are carried up to the top without any

in a great hurry, running up, and of course they reached the top very quickly. Next to it was a staircase moving down. We had to go up two of these staircases and then up some ordinary steps before we finally came out into the light of day. We found ourselves at Piccadilly Circus, the meeting

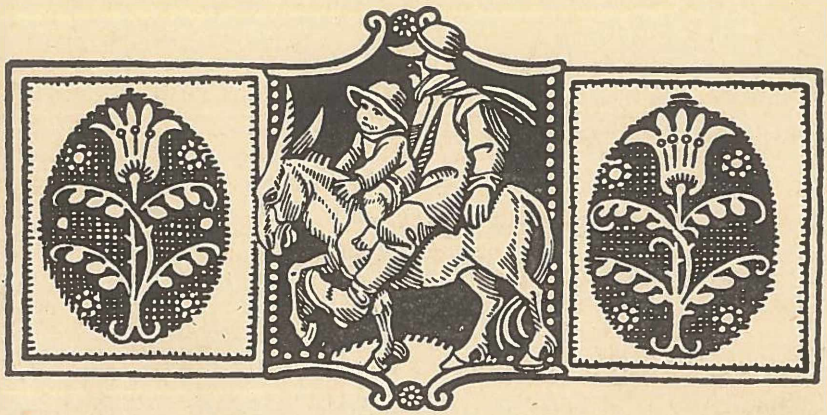


The Cathedral of Canterbury

place of five big roads. I was struck by the smell of petrol once more, and the continual noise of the traffic has given me a headache. We aren't used to such noise. Kaunas is as quiet as a desert compared with London or Paris or Berlin. As for crossing the road, it seems to me very dangerous. For me it walking, though I noticed some people, who were

was particularly confusing, because in England the traffic all keeps to the left, and everywhere else in Europe, except Austria, it keeps to the right. There are special places for people to cross on foot, but in spite of that, there are about twenty five people killed every week in London by cars on the road, and about six hundred are injured.

People say what a progressive age this is with all its new inventions, but it seems to me that we are only progressive in what is not important. People lived very well for hunderds of years without trains or cars or aeroplanes or tubes. There are many more important things than these in life; and if the richest man in the world to-day said: "I will give a million pounds to the man who can build me a cathedral as beautiful as Canterbury, or paint me a picture as fine as the old Italian ones, or write me a poem as lovely as "Sėjau rūtą, sėjau mėtą" (I sowed rue, I sowed mint), no one would be able to win the money. We moderns have much noise and speed in our lives, but little peace and little beauty. Still, perhaps there is more peace in Lithuania than in any other European country. Let us keep it.



What the People said.

A man was riding along the road on a donkey, and his son was walking by his side. But the people said:

"How disgraceful for a big strong man to ride while that poor boy has to go on foot!"

So the man got off the donkey and walked, letting his son ride. But the people said:

"Look at that boy! He ought to be ashamed of himself, sitting there on that donkey, while a man who is much older and wiser has to walk."

So the man got on to the donkey behind his son, and they continued their journey, both riding. But the people said:

"Poor donkey! How can those two be so cruel as to make it carry such a weight."

So they both got off the donkey and walked beside it. But the people said:

"What fools! Why are they both walking when one of them might be riding?"

Then the father turned to his son and said;

"We were indeed fools to listen to them. The people's opinion is worth nothing."

With that he mounted the donkey, and they went on their way as they had started.

Proverbial Phrases. As poor as a church mouse. As snug as a bug in a rug.

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1. How many shillings are there in three pounds? 2. Tell me all the modern inventions you can think of. 3. Which is the worst, a headache, toothache or earache? 4. If you had a million pounds, what would you do with it? 5. How many roads meet at the West end of Liberty Street (Laisvės alėja) in Kaunas? 6. How many roads cross Liberty Street? 7. Why is a church mouse poorer than a mouse that lives in a house? 8. When you come out of school, do you turn to your right or your left to go home? 9. What roads do you have to cross? 10. If you are in a great hurry, how many stairs do you go up at a time?

Written exercises.

(a) Fill in the spaces with either shall or will: —

1. — you please lend me your book? Yes, I —.

2. You — go to bed, whether you — or not.
3. — I come to your house, or — you come to mine?
4. — John come to you to-day, or would you rather I sent him to-morrow?
5. When you come to stay with us, — my husband meet you at the station, or — you find your own way to our house?

(b)

1. Ar labiau tau patiktų[1] keliauti traukiniu ar laivu (22, 48 § b)
2. Kai stovėjau prie durų, ieškodamas savo rakto, išgirdau kažką viduje sakant: Aš atrakinsiu[2]. (19, 30, 45 §b)
3. Siuvėjas sakė, kad mano drabužiai bus gatavi iki penktadienio. Kaip tenai bebūtų, eisiu tenai penktadienį ir jei drabužiai bus gatavi, apsivilksiu jais sekmadienį. (19, 36, 37, 48 §§ a, d, 49 §a)
4. Apie ką jie kalba? Apie orą. (6, 21, 46 §a)
5. Ar Tamsta esi kada nors mėginęs pereiti didelę[3] gatvę Londone? Tas nėra taip lengva, kaip Kaune. (33)

1 Ar verčiau keliautum
2 "I'll unlock it."
3 a main road

THE FIFTIETH LESSON.

(a) For.

Will you come for lunch to-morrow?	Ar malonėsite rytoj ateit pietų?
This book is for you	Ši knyga yra jums
Go to school for your book.	Eik į mokyklą knygos.
He sold his horse for £10	Jis pardavė arklį už dešimt svarų.

Lithuania is noted for her honey.	Lietuva yra garsi savo medum.
There was no bridge for miles.	Ištisas mylias nebuvo jokio tilto.
He walked for six miles.	Jis ėjo šešias mylias.
He won't be here for five hours.	Jo čia nebus penkias valandas.
I have been in York for two years.	Jau dvieji metai esu Yorke.

(I am in York for two years turi prasmę: aš esu dabar Yorke, ir išvažiuodamas būsiu čia išbuvęs iš viso dvejus metus)

(b)

for my sake — dėl manęs	for sale — pardavimui
for all that — (bet) visviena	for and against — už ir prieš.

The National Gallery.

From Piccadilly Circus we walked to the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square.

Here you can see a lot of the finest pictures in the world, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, French, German and English. We only had an hour before lunch, and you could easily spend a week without seeing all the pictures properly. I have now only a dim recollection of them, and I shall certainly go again if ever I am in London. But I still remember one picture very well. It was a long portrait of a young woman in a black velvet dress with a dark brown fur collar and a close black velvet cap. I can still

see in my mind's eye her pale face and beautiful white hands.

We went to have a cheap lunch at Lyons, a huge restaurant not far from Piccadilly. It was crowded with people, and there was a band playing. The menu was as follows:

Smoked Salmon Grape Fruit

Tomato Soup

Fried Plaice Grilled Herring, Mustard Sauce

Roast Lamb, Mint Sauce Cold Roast Pork,
Apple Sauce
Potatoes
Cauliflower

Treacle Tart Bread and Butter Pudding

Sardines on Toast

This looks a lot, but for two shillings you could only have three of the six courses. Certainly I didn't want more; but it was difficult to choose. In the end I chose grape fruit, pork, and sardines on toast. Dorothy chose soup, lamb and treacle tart. Mine was very good, except that the grape fruit was a little sour.

My purse feels very heavy, not, alas, because I am rich, but because English coins are so big. Here

is a picture of a penny, worth about ten of our cents. The Latin abbreviations round the King's head mean George V, by the Grace of God King of all the Britains (that includes Canada, Australia, and South Africa), Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. The Pope gave Henry VIII the title of Defender of the Faith, and though later Henry showed himself the Faith's worst enemy, the King of

England has used that title ever since. All the coins have the King's head on one side, but the other sides are all different. The back of the half crown, which is worth two shillings and six-pence (about three and a half lits), is rather interesting. The three lions are for England and Wales, the single lion is for Scotland, and the harp for Ireland. There is a strange story about the Norman French words which you can just see written round them.

Once during a dance at court, about six hundred years ago, a lady's garter dropped off and fell on to the floor. A lot of the courtiers laughed, but the King, Edward III, picked it up and put it on his

own leg, saying: "Honi soit qui mal y pense", which means: "Shame to whoever thinks ill of it."

From that day the Order of the Garter has been one of the highest honours in the land.

"This afternoon I want to take you to Westminster Abbey and the Tower", said Dorothy. "Which shall we go to first?"

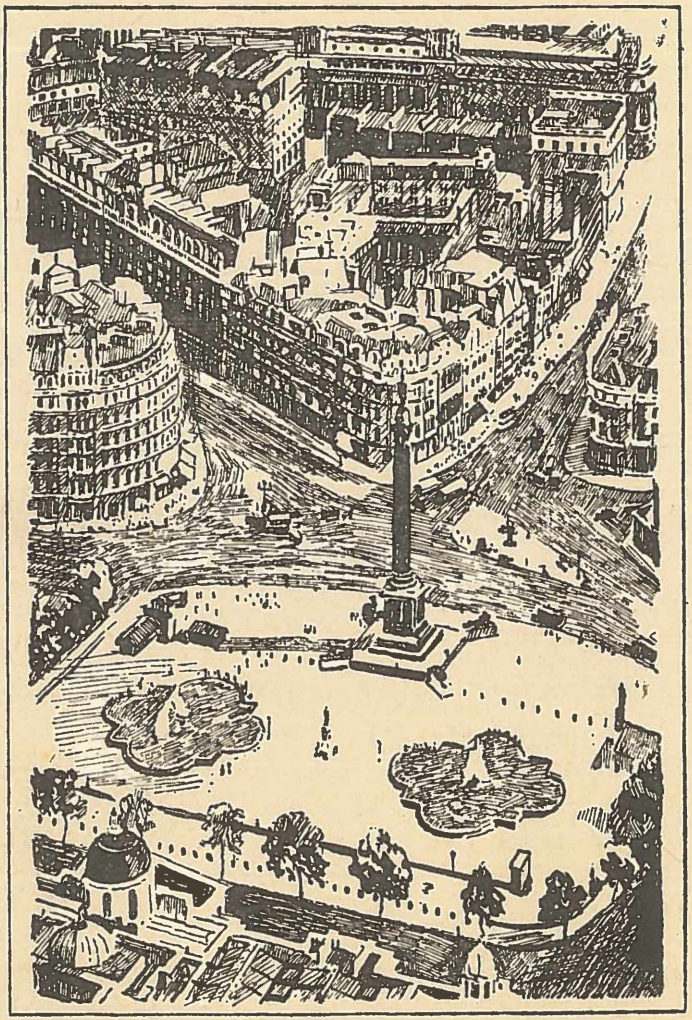
"It's all the same to me," I said, so she put a penny on her thumb, flicked it into the air, and said:

"Heads we go to the Abbey first, and tails we go to the Tower."

The penny dropped on to the floor, spun round and round, and finally fell flat with the King's head uppermost. That was "heads", so we went first to the Abbey. But the other side uppermost would have been "tails" and we should have gone to the Tower. When English people have difficulty in choosing between two things they often decide in this way.

We paid our bill and left the restaurant. Just as we were passing through Trafalgar Square we heard the loud and deep note of a clock striking the hour.

"That's the Parliament Clock", said Dorothy. "They call it Big Ben. It's just two o'clock. Put your watch right by it."



I looked at my watch and saw that it was five minutes fast. I'm afraid it always gains. Still it's better than having one that loses.

The King and the Astrologer.

An astrologer once foretold that something unpleasant would happen to a king. The king was very angry, the more so because in his heart of hearts he believed him. But he decided that something unpleasant should also happen to the astrologer. So he sent for him, having told his servants that after five minutes they should rush in and throw the astrologer out of the window.

"Well, astrologer," he said, "you pretend to know what will happen to other people, but do you know your own destiny? For instance, tell us when you will die."

The astrologer's instinct warned him that there was some danger. He answered:

"Yes, I know my own destiny very well. It is written in the stars that I shall die three days before your Majesty."

So instead of having him thrown out of the window, the superstitious king invited him to live in the palace, taking great care of him, and doing all he could to make his life a long one.

Proverb: A drowning man will clutch at a straw.*

Proverbial Phrase: As blind as a bat.

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1. What's your earliest recollection? 2. Is it clear or dim? 3. What's the most beautiful picture you've ever seen? Describe it. 4. In what way are all Lithuanian coins alike? 5. What kind of leaves are on a one lit piece? 6. Where can you get a cheap lunch in Kaunas? 7. Is there a band there? 8. What must you do before leaving a restaurant? 9. Does your watch gain or lose? 10. How many thumbs have you?

Written Exercises.

(a) Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions:

I came — train, and we arrived — the station — six o'clock. — there I drove home. It was already dark, but there were no lights. I knocked — the door, but no one answered, so I looked — the keys in my pocket — the right one and opened the door. I went — all the rooms one — one, but there was no one there. — the drawing-room — the table — the window there was a book — Dickens, and inside it was a piece — paper, — the words: "I shall be back — time — supper". It had been left there — my sister.

(b)

1. Kur jis yra?—Jis nuėjo į krautuvę sviesto ir cukraus.(31, 50)
2. Jis taip gerai kalba lietuviškai, jog aš manau, kad jis mažiausia ketveris metus bus gyvenęs Lietuvoje. (43 §c, 47 §b)
3. Duoti tau šilingą ar du pusšilingius? — Man vis viena. (35)

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* Compare: Skęsdamas ir už šiaudelio kimbasi.

4. Benzino kvapas blogiausias ką tik pravažiavus automobiliui[1]. (40)
5. Jeigu galėčiau parduot savo laikrodį už dešimt svarų, nusipirkčiau žirgą. (37, 43 §b, pastaba)

1 Angliškai reikia šalutinio sakinio prasidedančio žodžiais: when a car...

THE FIFTY-FIRST LESSON.

(a) From.

This letter is from your sister. — Šis laiškas yra nuo jūsų sesers.
He has already moved from London to the country Jis jau persikraustė iš Londono į provinciją.
This is different from that. Tai skiriasi nuo to.

(b) Of.

to die of hunger — mirti badu made of — padarytas iš
some of you — kai kurie (iš) jūsų.

(c) Of vartojamas po prieveiksmio out, from — po prieveiksmių in, up ir down.
Come out of the house. Išeik iš namų.
Come in from the garden. Ateik iš daržo į vidų.
Come in from the cellar. Išlipk iš rūsio.
Come down from the attic. Lipk nuo užlų (aukšto, viršaus).
Bet: A snake crawled out from under the bed. Gyvatė iššliaužė iš po lovos.

(d) Off.

Off, eidamas prielinksniu. reiškia nuo arba iš. Vartojame jį tiktai tada, kai t. tikras, pav. nuimamas daiktas ankščiau buvo ant kokio nors kito daikto.

He got off the bus at the bottom of the hill.

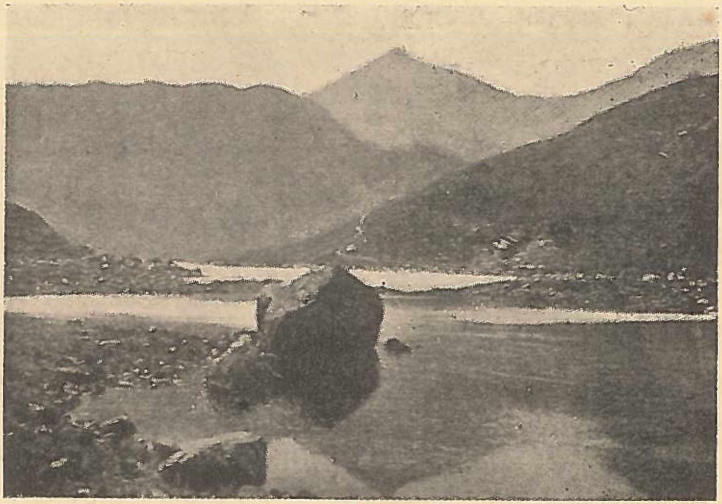
Bet off nevartojamas su žodžiais, prie kurių negalima vartoti prielinksnio on.

Wales.

When the Romans conquered Britain most of the country people still continued to speak their own Celtic language, and an ancient poet made the following prophecy about the Britons:

Their Lord they shall praise
Their tongue they shall keep
Their land they shall lose
Except wild Wales.

Later the Anglo-Saxons, coming from the East, drove the Britons further and further West into what is now called Wales. It is a beautiful little country, with high mountains and gently sloping hills and green valleys. Warm West winds come to it from the sea, and thousands of people go there for their holidays. All along the Welsh coast in Summer you can see children bathing, or lying on the thrift that covers the cliffs, or making sand castles, or gathering shells to take home, so that even there, by putting them to their ears, they will still be able to hear the sound of the sea.



Landscape in Wales

The Anglo-Saxons never conquered Wales, but it was finally brought under English rule in 1283 by Edward I, who might be called not only the Hammer of the Scots but also the Hammer of the Welsh. When he had conquered them, he promised that they should have a prince who had been born in Wales and who could not speak a word of English or French. The Welsh were very pleased at this, but although Edward kept his promise they did not get what they had expected. He gave them his own baby son who had just been born, and who could speak no word of any language. That is why the eldest son of the King of England is always called the Prince of Wales.

The old language is still spoken. It is as unlike English as English is unlike Lithuanian, but most of the people speak English too, and in many families Welsh has died out altogether. But Mr. Lloyd George, who was Prime Minister of England during the Great War, has a Welsh seat in Parliament, and at election time he speaks to his supporters, not in English, but in Welsh.

The patron saint of Wales is Saint David, and its emblem is a leek.

The Muses.

What forms are these coming
So white through the gloom?
What garments out-glistening
The gold-flowered broom?

'Tis Apollo comes leading
His choir, the Nine,
The leader is fairest,
But all are divine.

Whose praise do they mention?
Of what is it told?

What will be forever,
What was from of old.

First hymn they the Father
Of all things; and then
The rest of immortals,
The action of men.

The day in his hotness,
The strife with the palm;*
The night in her silence,
The stars in their calm.

Matthew Arnold.

Proverb: You must draw the line somewhere.**

Proverbial Phrase: As bald as a coot.

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1. When do most babies begin to talk? 2. Who was Kęstutis' eldest son? 3. When was the last election in Lithuania? 4. When does the broom first flower? 5. Explain the meaning of "bald" in English. 6. How many Muses are there? 7. What people used to pray to Apollo? 8. What's the opposite of "to break a promise"? 9. Explain in English what "to make a prophecy" means. 10. What other European language is Lithuanian most like?

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* Strife and Victory

** Compare: Kur nors turi būti riba

Written Exercises.

(a) Fill in the following gaps with the verbs say, tell, do or make in the correct tenses.

I have often heard people — that one of the unluckiest things you can — is to pick broom in May. My mother — me this when I was only seven. She was very superstitious and — me promise never to — it. She — that it would — my father die. So I — her that I would never pick it before June 1st; and I never have, though I don't think that even if I did, it would — any difference.

(b)

1. Aš juos beveik dvi valandas prižiūrėjau kraustant krovinį iš laivo. (51 §d, 45 §b)
2. Jūsų laikrodis sustojo. Užsukit jį ir nustatykit pagal katedros laikrodį. (13, 32, 48 §a)
3. Vakar iš ryto laiptų apačioje radau aukso žiedą. Kas nors jį buvo pametęs. (13, 33)
4. Saksams užkariavus Britaniją kai kurie Britai jau buvo išmokę lotyniškai. (33)
5. Jeigu iki antros pas jus nebūsiu, pietaukit be manęs, aš ateisiu vėliau. (37, 48 §a)

THE FIFTY-SECOND LESSON.

Since.

Žodis since, eidamas prielinksniu, jungia būtąjį momentą su esamuoju, pav.

since last Friday — nuo praeito penktadienio iki šiol.

Tatai rodo, kad veiksmažodis sakinio, kuriame yra since, yra beveik visuomet esamajame atliktiniame laike, pav.:

He has been here since January. — Jis yra čia nuo sausio mėnesio.

Bet kartais, kalbant apie būtąjį momentą, kai since jungia du būtuosius momentus, veiksmažodis yra būtajame atliktiniame laike, pav.

He came to our house yesterday. — Jis atėjo pas mus vakar.

I hadn't seen him since his wedding. Nebuvau jo matęs nuo jo jungtuvių.

Bet veiksmažodis sakinio, kuriame yra prielinksnis since, negali buti paprastajame būtajame laike.

The Men who tried to kill Death.

At the beginning of his "Canterbury Tales" Chaucer tells us how some men and women started on a pilgrimage from London to Canterbury. They agreed that on their way each of the pilgrims should tell a story to pass the time. You have already read one of these stories, that of Chaunticlere, and this is another of them.

Three men were sitting in an inn, drinking and playing cards. In the middle of their game they heard a funeral bell being rung outside in the street.

"Someone is being buried", said one of them,

and told his servant to go out and see who was dead.

"There's no need, Sir", said the servant, "I know already who is dead. It is an old friend of yours. Last night when he was sitting drunk in his chair, someone called Death suddenly came and killed him. This Death has killed many people, young and old, men, women and children."

"That's true," said his master, turning to the others, "and some day he may kill us. Wouldn't it be wiser to kill him first? Let us swear that before night falls this Death shall die."

Being already half drunk, they all three swore that Death should die before nightfall. Then they started out in search of him, and they had not gone far when they met a very old man.

"We are looking for someone called Death," they said. "Have you seen him anywhere. If so tell us, so that we can go and kill him."

The old man looked at them for a long time, and then said:

"Go down this narrow path. It leads to a wood, and there, under the first oak that you come to, you will find Death."

"There is no hurry," he added, as they began

to run towards the wood. "Death will wait for you. He is not afraid."

They came to the oak and there at its foot they found a large heap of gold and silver coins. They were so pleased that they forgot all about Death, and sitting down by the money they tried to make up their minds what to yo with it.

"Fortune has given us this money so that we cad lead a gay life," said the eldest. "But if we take it into the town during day people will see us and say we've stolen it, I suggest that one of us goes to buy food and drink while the other two stay here and guard the money. Then to-night we'll take it into the town and hide it somewhere safe."

They drew lots, and it fell to the youngest to go and get food and drink. When he had gone the eldest said to the other:

"If we divided this money into two instead of three, there would be more for each of us."

"Yes," said the other, "but there are three of us."

"There are three of us now," said the eldest, "but there'll be three of us no longer if we kill our friend when he comes back."

Meantime the youngest went to the town, and all the way he thought about the heap of coins, and what a pity it was that he could not take them all

himself. At last he made a plan by which he could avoid sharing the money: he went to a chemist and bought some poison; then he bought three bottles of wine, and poisoned two of them, keeping one clean for himself. It is not difficult to see what happened when he went back to his friends. They killed him, and sitting down to supper they opened a bottle of wine. It was one of the poisoned ones. When night fell there were three corpses lying under the oak. They had found Death.

A Careful Choice of Words.

A king dreamt that all his teeth had fallen out. So he sent for a wise man the next morning and asked him what it meant. The wise man answered that all his children would die before his eyes. The king was very angry and had him put in prison. He then sent for a second wise man, who on being asked the same question, replied:

"It means that you will outlive all your relations."

The king was very pleased and gave him a present.

Proverb: A green winter makes a fat churchyard.

Proverbial Phrase: As slippery as an eel.

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1. What do we call a man who steals? 2. What do we call a dead body? 3. Where do you find eels? 4. When are the roads most slippery? 5. Where are people often buried? 6. Can you remember the story of Chaunticlere? 7. When isn't it safe to stand under a tree? 8. What animals are sometimes used to guard a house? 9. How do you draw lots? 10. If you divide a shilling among three people, how much will each one get? 11. Which of the wise men was the more tactful? 12. Tell me a dream you have had.

Written Exercises.

(a) Put the speech beginning "Fortune has given us this money" into indirect speech: "He said that Fortune....."

(b)

1. Jis po dviejų metų gal bus aukštesnis už jus. (15, 30, 47 §d)
2. Bijau, kad nematysiu jūsų be ketvirtadienio. (48 §d)
3. Nuo karo Kaune buvo pastatyta daugybė naujų namų. (34, 52)
4. Aš klausiu savęs, ar susisiekimas yra blogesnis Londone ar Paryžiuje.
5. Jis neteko pusiausvyros ir nukrito nuo kopėčių. (51 §d)

THE FIFTY-THIRD LESSON.

(a)

Kai since eina laiko jungtukų, šalutinio sakinio veiksmažodis gali būti būtajame laike, bet pagrindinis veiksmažodis yra

arba esamajame atliktiniame laike arba, rečiau, būtajame atliktiniame laike, pav.

I haven't seen him since he came home. — Nemačiau jo nuo to laiko, kai jis parėjo.

I hadn't seen him since he was married. — Nebuvau jo matęs nuo to laiko, kai jis vedė.

(b)

Bet jeigu pagrindinis veiksmažodis yra to be ir pažymi laiko tarpą jisai gali būti esamajame arba būtajame laike, pav.:

It's two years since I saw you last. — Jau dveji metai, kai aš tave mačiau paskutinį kartą.

It was a long time since I had seen him. — Jau seniai buvau jį matęs.

Cornwall.

December 23rd.

I took the night train from London and arrived here early yesterday morning. Mr. Weaver met me at the station and drove me to his house. His wife met us at the door and gave me a warm welcome. She then took me upstairs to my bedroom, which has a lovely view over the sea. The rest of the family were just getting up. I heard a young man's voice shouting:

"I'm out of the bath-room now, Meg."

"Have you taken all the hot water?" came the answer in a girl's voice.

"Yes, I think so."

"You are a selfish swine! You might have left me some!"

Meantime my host and hostess took me into the dining-room, where we sat down to a large English breakfast of porridge and cream, fried bacon and eggs and tomatoes, toast and marmalade and coffee to drink. I was just finishing my bacon when Simon Weaver, the son of the house, came down.

"Sorry I'm late," he said, going up to his mother and giving her a kiss.

"This is Miss Ašmantaite, dear," she said.

"Oh, how do you do?" he said, coming round the table to shake hands.

At that moment Meg (short for Margaret) came in, also said she was sorry for being late, and was introduced to me.

There could be no doubt that they were brother and sister. They make a very good-looking pair. He is tall and she is about my height, but they both have dark hair and large light grey eyes. I learned afterwards that they were twins, not quite twenty. He's at Oxford, and she's just come back from a school in Switzerland. They ate their breakfast in silence while I talked to their mother, but

I saw them glance at me once or twice, to see what I was like, when they thought I wasn't looking.

After breakfast Simon said:

"Will you come for a walk with us?" so I said that I'd like to very much, and the three of us went out by a little path across the fields.

"I say, what's your Christian name?" he asked, so I told him.

"Very well then," he said, "we must call you Aldona, and you must call us Simon and Meg. It makes me jump to be called Mr. Weaver, and as for that girl, why, she was still at school only a month ago."

With that he pushed Meg into the hedge. He teases her the whole time, pushing her about and pulling her hair, but like a lot of twins they are really devoted to one another. It seems a happy family, and I'm sure I shall enjoy myself here. I must say I'm glad to be out of London and to breathe good fresh air once more. The country here is beautiful, and typically English, because each field is surrounded by a stone wall or a hedge. I can scarcely believe it's winter. The sun is so warm that there are all sorts of flowers out in the fields. But all England isn't so warm in winter, though it's never as cold as it is in Lithuania.

In the afternoon Mr. Weaver drove us all to Land's End. There had been a storm the night before and the sea was still rough. It was wonderful to stand on the rocks and to know that there was nothing between me and America except the Atlantic Ocean. Simon suggested that Meg should be the first woman to swim the Atlantic and kept threatening to throw her in for encouragement. I could have watched the waves for hours without being bored. Every time a big one came we had to run back, because when it broke on the rocks a cloud of spray flew up, and we should have been wet to the skin.

In the evening after dinner we went for a walk. The air was so mild that we didn't take our coats. We could smell violets in the fields.

Two Riddles.

If a cat and a half (a cat and a kitten) can eat a rat and a half in a day and half, how long will it take ten rats to eat ten cats?

In a bookshelf there are, among other books, the works of Shakespeare in two large volumes

bound with leather. Each book is two and a half inches thick, the text measuring two inches, and the leather binding a quarter of an inch on each side. One day a bookworm gets into the book and eats its way from page one of the first volume to the last page of the second. How far does it go?

Proverb: When the cat's away the mice will play.

Proverbial Phrase: As ugly as sin.

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1. What fruit is marmalade made from? 2. What animal does bacon come from? 3. Which do you like best, fried or boiled eggs? 4. When are tomatoes cheapest in Lithuania? 5. What colour is a tomato flower? 6. What view have you from your dining-room (bed-room, kitchen) window? 7. Explain in English what twins are. 8. What countries is Switzerland surrounded by? 9. What makes the sea rough? 10. Would you rather live in the country or the town? 11. About how thick is this book in centimetres? 12. Where do you keep books?

Written Exercises.

(a) Put the bracketed verbs into the correct tenses: —

Yesterday my cousin (take) me to the theatre. I (enjoy) it very much. It was the first time that I (see + ever) the inside of a London theatre. But since I (come) here, we (do) a great many other interesting things. For example we (be) on the river in a boat, we (bathe) several times, and last Friday we (go) by train to Windsor. To-morrow, if it (be) fine, we (go) to the Zoo.

(b)

1. Čia buvo daugybė sąsiuvinių ant stalo prie durų. (12, 34 48 §c)
2. Negaliu rasti savo skėčio. (greičiausia) būsiu jį palikęs namie. (43 §c)
3. Nuo to laiko, kai išmokau šaudyti, nušoviau apie dvidešimt triušių. (53)
4. Tarp pajūrio kiaukutų jis rado piniginę, padarytą iš dramblio kaulo ir odos. Kas nors buvo ją pametęs. (33, 46 §b, 51 §b)
5. Jis sakėsi negalįs čia pasilikti iki ketvirtos valandos. (36, 48 §d)

THE FIFTY-FOURTH LESSON.

(a)

Žodžiams when, until, as, before, as soon as, while, einant laiko jungtukais, pagrindinio ir šalutinio sakinių veiksmažodžiai turi būti abu arba pirminiuose arba antriniuose laikuose (žr. 44-tą pamoką), pav.

After I've drunk black coffee, I can't sleep. — Po juodos kavos negaliu miegoti.

After I had drunk black coffee, I used not to be able to sleep. — Po juodos kavos negalėdavau miegoti.

When he has washed his hair, it stands up on end. — Jam ištrinkus plaukus, jie pasišiaušia.

(b)

Po laiko jungtukų, kaip ir po if, whether, (žr. 35-tą pamoką) šalutinio sakinio veiksmažodis negali būti būsimajame laike, pav.

When he comes he will be tired. — Kada jis ateis, bus pavargęs

Before I read Chaucer I shall have to learn English well.

Prieš skaitydamas Chaucerį, aš turėsiu gerai išmokti angliškai

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Mary, Queen of Scots.

Henry VIII had a sister called Margaret, who married the King of Scotland. Her grand-daughter, Mary Stuart, has been the heroine of plays and novels in nearly every European language, and to-day she is one of the most loved characters in history, and even by her enemies she is one of the most pitied.

Her two brothers had died before she was born, and so at her father's death, when she was only one week old, she became Queen of Scotland. Henry VIII wanted to marry her to his son Edward, and the King of France also wanted her for his son Francis. But the Scots were afraid that their country would come too much under the power of England, so in 1548 the six year old queen was engaged to the French prince, and they managed to take her to France although the English tried to capture her on the way.

In France she spent the only happy part of her life. At the death of his father Francis came to the

throne, and when she was fifteen she married him. He adored her, and as they were both too young to rule they spent most of their time in the pleasu-

res of the court, hunting, feasting, dancing, reading and listening to music. Mary herself played the lute and sang, and the French poet Ronsard writes of

her sweet voice and long graceful delicate hands, as well as her eyes like stars, her gold hair and her skin as white as ivory. We might think this was just poet's language, but we know from others of her great beauty and of something more than beauty, which made her loved by so many men and women, courtiers and servants alike.

Meantime Scotland was being ruled for Mary by her mother. But when Mary was seventeen her mother died, and Francis also died in the same year, so the young widow left France and went to be queen of her own country. From the deck of the boat bound for Scotland she looked back at the land she was leaving until night fell, and then she had a couch brought on deck for her, saying that if, when dawn came, they could still see France they must wake her. The next morning the land was still in sight, so they woke her, ane she looked till it was too far away to be seen.

"Good-bye, dear France," she said weeping. "Good-bye, my happiness."

The Scots seemed very rude and rough, and though she tried to rule them well, many of them were under the influence of a Protestant priest, who poisoned their minds against her. This was not her only trouble. When she was twenty-two, she married

Darnley, her handsome young cousin. He soon showed himself to be utterly stupid, and tactless and also a drunkard. Perhaps her happiest hours at this time were spent with her maids of honour, who each had the name Mary and were known as the Queen's Maries, and with her secretary, David Rizzio, an Italian, who had a good bass voice and used to sing to her. But Darnley grew very jealous, and in the end he decided to have Rizzio killed. One evening some men broke into the queen's dining-room and asked for the secretary. When he saw the daggers in their hands he threw himself at Mary's feet and clung to her dress. She tried to save him, but they half killed him before her very eyes, and then dragged him out of the room to finish their work.

Mary knew very well that her husband was responsible, and she never forgave him.

Sleep.

There is sweet music here that softer falls
Than petals from blown roses on the grass,
Or night-dews on still waters between walls
Of shadowy granite, in a gleaming pass;

Music that gentlier on the spirit lies,
Than tir'd eyelids upon tir'd eyes;
Music that brings sweet sleep down from the blissful skies.

Here are cool mosses deep,
And thro' the moss the ivies creep,
And in the stream the long-leaved flowers weep,
And from the craggy ledge the poppy hangs in sleep.

Alfred Tennyson
(from the Lotus Eaters)

Proverb: One man's meat is another man's poison.*

Proverbial Phrase: As deaf as a post.

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1. What meat do we get from deer? 2. What animal does beef come from? 3. What queen of Poland married a Lithuanian? 4. Explain in English what a widow is. 5. What does a secretary do? 6. Who was responsible for the French words in the English language? 7. Explain in English wat deaf means. 8. What animal does ivory come from? 9. What animals are hunted in Lithuania? 10. Is a bass voice deep or high? 11. What colour are the petals of a wild rose? 12. What colour is the heart of a rose?

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* Compare: Kas vienam juoda, kitam gali būti balta and Katei žertai pelei verksmai.

Written Exercises.

(a) Put the bracketed verbs into the correct tenses:

Since Peter (go) back to school, Susan (be) very lonely. In fact as soon as he (leave) the house, she (begin) to cry. Of course they (be) twins and all their lives they (play) together, so that when he is at school. she (miss + alvays) him very much. But in twelve weeks the term (be) over, and when he (come) home, she (be) half mad with excitement.

(b)

1. Neprotinga pakelti knygą už aptaiso. (48 §a)
2. Sužinoję,[1] kad jų karvės ir avys pavogtos, jie prisiekė atkeršyti.[2] (54)
3. Kai aš nulipau šį rytą pusryčių, kiti šeimos nariai jau buvo papusryčiavę.[3] (33)
4. Kai jis ateis, pristatyk jį visiems (54).
5. Jam išsimaudžius,[4] niekuomet niekam kitam nebelieka[5] karšto vandens (6, 7, 26, 54)

1 Angliškai reikia šalutinio sakinio
2 to take revenge
3 pusryčiauti = to have breakfast
4 maudytis (vonioj) = to have a bath
maudytis (upėj, jūroj ir t.t.) = to bathe
5 čia likti reiškia; to be left

THE FIFTY-FIFTH LESSON.

(a) Nors as soon as eina tik laiko jungtuku, vienas as gali eiti ir priežasties jungtuku.

Kad jo dvi prasmės nesimaišytų, galima vartoti, laikinio as vietoj, when arba while.

Laikinis as, lygiai kaip while, dažnai vartojamas su veiksmažodžio būtuoju neatliktiniu laiku, pav.

As (while) I was going to the station, I saw the biggest dog I've ever seen in my life.

Eidamas į stotį, mačiau tokį didelį šunį, kokio savo gyvenime dar nebuvau matęs.

(b) Priežasties jungtukai, kaip ir though, although vartojami su kuriuo nors laiku pagal kontekstą. Bet as, since, seeing that (turint galvoje, kad) nevartojami atsakant į klausimą, kuris prasideda žodžiu why.

Why did you invite him?
Because I like him.

Kodėl tu pakvietei jį?
Dėl to, kad aš jį mėgstu.

As (because, seeing that) I had twisted my ankle, they drove me home in their car.

Kadangi buvau išniręs koją (per kulkštiną) jie nuvežė mane namo savo automobiliu.

Since (seeing that, as) I was going home in any case, your letter made no difference.

Kadangi aš vis viena būčiau važiavęs namo, jūsų laiškas man nedarė jokio skirtumo.

Seeing that (since, as) you are here, you had better stay the night.

Kadangi jau esi čia, geriau pasilik per naktį.

Mary, Queen of Scots (continued).

At this time Elizabeth, the second daughter of Henry VIII was Queen of England, though the Catholics said that her mother had not been properly married to Henry and that Mary Stuart, his great-niece ought to be queen instead. But they were not strong enough to do anything, so the two queens

remained outwardly friends but inwardly enemies. Elizabeth entirely refused to marry, but she was very jealous when three months after Rizzio's mur-

der Mary had a son. Meantime Mary had fallen in love with a Scottish lord named Bothwell who had always helped her against her enemies, and it was

not long before Darnley was secretly murdered. It is certain that Bothwell was responsible for this. Whether Mary was also responsible is doubtful, but at any rate she had loathed her husband and three months later she married his murderer, Bothwell.

There was now civil war in Scotland, some being for Mary and Bothwell. and some against them. In the end they were forced to separate. Bothwell escaped, but Mary was shut up in an island castle and her baby son James was made King instead of her. She soon escaped from the castle and there was more fighting, but Mary's men were defeated. She herself escaped from the battle and for three days she lived on porridge and sour milk and slept on the hard ground "in hunger, cold and fear" — to use her own words.

On the third day she reached England and sent messengers to Queen Elizabeth, asking for her help. At first Elizabeth seemed friendly, but she would neither help her nor let her go. Mary was kept under guard in different castles for nineteen years, and Elizabeth altogether refused to see her. During this time there were some plots to kill Elizabeth and put Mary on the throne, and in the end some letters were found from Mary herself to some of the conspirators. She was tried and condemned to

death. King James of Scotland could not remember his mother. He had last seen her when he was a year old, and in any case he had been brought up as a Protestant and taught to hate her, so that it did not really matter to him whether she lived or died. So he protested weakly to Elizabeth, but did nothing more, and one day Mary was told that she must die early the next morning. She received the news with great dignity and calm, as if it had been an invitation to supper; and that night she said good-bye to her devoted servants, divided amongst them the little money and few jewels that she had left, and wrcte letters to some of her friends. The next morning at eight o'clock she took a crucifix and a prayer-book and went with two of her women into the hall where her head was to be cut off. She spent some time in prayer and then with the help of her women she made herself ready for death. Seeing them about to weep she put her finger to her lips as a sign that they must be silent; then quite cheerful and without showing any fear she took her place on the scaffold. A handkerohief was tied round her eyes, and she laid her head on the block.

Although Elizabeth had signed a paper that Mary was to die, she pretended afterwards that it

was a mistake, punished one of her secretaries, wept and went into mourning.

In England to-day people still argue about Elizabeth and Mary, some saying that Elizabeth was right and others that they would have gone "through fire and water" for Mary. But everyone agrees that although Mary never forgave an enemy, she never betrayed her friends. All her life she remembered even their smallest kindnesses.

It is from her that King George VI is descended because Elizabeth died unmarried, and then James became King of England and Scotland.

The Dream.

A Chinaman once dreamt that he was a butterfly with gorgeous wings, flying happily from flower to flower in a Summer meadow. When he woke up, he remembered his dream quite well, but he asked himself this question:

"Am I a Chinaman who has just dreamt that he was a butterfly, or am I a butterfly dreaming that it is a Chinaman?"

We also can ask ourselves such questions after our dreams. But can we answer them?

Proverb: Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no lies.

Proverbial Phrase: As dead as mutton.

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1. Explain in English what the following are: (a) a great-niece, (p) an island, (c) civil war. 2. When do most babies get their first teeth? 3. How did Chaunticlere escape from the fox? 4. What do you do when you sign something? 5. Mary was twenty-five when she came to England. How old was she when she died? 6. Where are people tried usualy? 7. Who tries them? 8. What would happen to you if you went through fire? 9. What animal do we get mutton from? 10. Which do you like best, roast mutton or boiled? 11. What's porridge made from? 12 What's black bread made from?

Written Exercises.

(a) Complete the following sentences, writing good grammar, and good sense:—

1. He said he wouldn't come to-morrow unless..... 2. Since I saw you last..... 3. I shall stay at home until he..... 4. If Elizabeth had had a son..... 5. Robin Hood would have had his ears cut off if..... 6. We shall go to the Abbey before we.....

(b)

1. Jis man pasakė, kad jam nereikia dviejų bonkų pieno, nes vienos užteksią. (19, 36, 44 §c)
2. Kodėl Tamsta taip skubiniesi? — Todėl, kad po pusvalandžio ateis Jonas, o aš dar nėsu pradėjęs tvarkyti jo kambario ir virti jam pietus. (42, 47 §d)
3. Nuo to laiko, kai jis atvažiavo į Kauną, pasidarė riebesnis. (53)

4. Mirė rašydamas knygą apie Vytautą Didįjį. (57)
5. Jei nebūtum šuns erzinęs, jis nebūtų tau įkandęs. (37)

THE FIFTY-SIXTH LESSON.

(a) Jeigu šalutinis ir pagrindinis veiksmažodžiai turi tą patį veiksnį, šalutinio sakinio vietoj dažnai vartojamas esamojo laiko dalyvis, eidamas daiktavardžiu, prieš kurį dažnai eina koks nors paaiškinamasis prielinksnis.

Būtojo laiko veikiamosios rūšies dalyvis (pav. having played, having come) retai vartojamas kasdienėje kalboje ir privačiuose laiškuose. Jo vietoj vartojamas ir esamojo laiko dalyvis.

After locking the door, I went to bed.	Užrakinęs duris, ėjau gulti.
Since coming to Kaunas he has been ill.	Jis serga jau nuo pat atvykimo Kaunan.
Before diving off the Green Bridge he took off his coat and shoes.	Prieš pasinerdamas nuo Žaliojo tilto, jisai nusivilko apsiaustą ir nusimovė batus.

(b) Prielinksnis on vartojamas išreikšti veiksmui, po kurio ir dėl kurio betarpiai seka kitas veiksmas, pav.

On hearing that his mother had married again, he upset his tea on the tablecloth.	Sužinojęs, kad jo motina antrą kartą ištekėjo, paliejo savo arbatą ant staltiesės.

(c) By su dalyviu paprastai išreiškia būdą, kuriuo veiksmažodžio veiksnys pasiekė savo tikslą, pav.

I learnt English by listening to English people.	Mokiausi anglų kalbos klausydamas anglų.

(d) Through su dalyviu išreiškia veiksmo priežastį, be jokios tikslo prasmės, pav.

Through missing my train, I had to wait for an hour.	Pavėlavęs į traukinį turėjau valandą laukti.

(e) In su dalyviu panašiai išreiškia priežastį be tikslo, bet jis vartojamas tik tada, kai dalyvio ir pagrindinio veiksmažodžio veiksmai yra vienlaikiai, pav.

In falling down he broke his leg.	Griūdamas išlūžo koją.

(f) Without su dalyviu dažnai išverčia lietuvių neigiamąjį pusdalyvį arba būtojo laiko veikiamosios rūšies dalyvį arba rečiau, kada veiksmažodžio veiksnys nepažymimas, padalyvį, pav.

I sat there for an hour without saying anything.	Sėdėjau ten visą valandą nieko nesakydamas.
He went to bed without eating any supper.	Jis nuėjo gulti nevakarieniavęs.
It's rude to go into a room without knocking.	Nemandagu įeiti į kambarį nepabarškinus.

Palamon and Arcite.

Here is another of the "Canterbury Tales".

Once, long ago, in a war between the Greek cities of Athens and Thebes, two young Theban lords, Palamon and Arcite, were taken prisoner and Theseus, King of Athens, shut them up in a high tower.

Theseus had a young sister-in-law called Emily, who lived in a house next to this tower, and early

one morning in May she went out into the garden to gather flowers. She was lovelier even than the lily on its green stalk, and as she plaited a garland for her head she sang like an angel; and it happened that Palamon looked out of his prison window and saw her.

At that moment the god of love shot an arrow through his heart, so that he turned pale and gave a great groan; and Arcite ran to him asking what was the matter.

"There is a lady walking in the garden below," said Palamon, "so beautiful that I think she must be the goddess Venus herself. But whoever it may be, I love her."

Then Arcite looked, and he too turned pale and groaned:

"If I cannot win her love, I shall die."

"But I loved her first," said Palamon.

"You loved her as a goddess," said Arcite. „You thought she was Venus. But I love her as a woman."

They quarrelled there in the tower all day and all night, but it made no difference, because neither of them could get out.

Then one day a certain duke came to Theseus and asked that Arcite, who was a friend of his,

should be set free. Theseus agreed to let Arcite go back to Thebes, but said that if ever he was seen in Athens again his head should be cut off.

It is difficult to say which was now the unhappier of the two lovers. Arcite was free but could not see Emily, and Palamon saw her every day, but only from his prison window. At last Arcite decided to go to Athens disguised as a servant and to risk being found out.

He went straight to Emily's house and asked to be taken in, and as he was young and strong, and good-looking, they gave him a place as a servant.

Meantime Palamon was kept in prison; but one night, after seven years had passed, he managed to escape, and running out of the city he hid in a wood. Now the next morning it happened that Arcite came riding through the wood, and when Palamon heard the sound of horse's hooves he hid behind a bush. But when he saw who it was, he jumped out and stopped him.

They agreed that Arcite should go back to the town and that early the next morning he should bring back weapons and armour for himself and Palamon and that they should fight till one of them was killed.

So the next morning Arcite brought weapons and armour to the wood, aud they began to fight as fiercely as two wild boars.

Spring, the Sweet Spring.

Spring, the sweet Spring, is the year's pleasant King;
Then blooms each thing, then maids dance in a ring,
Cold doth not sting, the pretty birds do sing:
Cuckoo, jug, jug, pu we, to witta woo!

The palm and the may make country houses gay,
Lamb frisk and play, the shepherds pipe all day,
And we hear aye birds tune this merry lay
Cuckoo, jug, jug, pu we, to witta woo!

The fields breathe sweet, the daisies kiss our feet,
Young lovers meet, old wives a-sunning sit,
In every street these tunes our ears do greet:
Cuckoo, jug, jug, pu we, to witta woo!
Spring, the sweet Spring!

Thomas Nash.

Proverb: Strike while the iron is hot.*

Proverbial Phrase: As true as steel.

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1. What kind of weapon was Rizzio killed with? 2. Explain in English what a sister-in-law is. 3. Which would you rather have, a lily or a violet? 4. How did Robin Hood disguise himself when he took money from the priests? 5. What's armour made of? 6. Where does a horse wear its shoes? 7. What are they made of? 8. What do people wear when they go into mourning? 9. What do we call a young sheep, young cat, and a young hen? 10. What relations were Algirdas, father and son, to Birutė? 11. What does a bee do if it is angry? 12. What happens to a bee when it stings you?

Written exercises.

(a) Fill in each gap with a preposition, and put the bracketed verbs into the correct tenses:

— going into the shop. I saw some beautiful straw-berries on the counter. "These are the first strawberries I (see) this year", I (say) to the shop-keeper. "How much are they?" "They're two shillings a pound, Sir," he (answer). "We (have) them since yesterday, but they (be) still quite fresh." "Please put me two pounds in a bag," I (say), "and if I (come + not) back here — them — an hour, send them to my house." I (give) him my address. I was in a great hurry, and — going out of the shop I (knock) over a box of biscuits, but I (stop + not) to pick it up. — running I (reach) the bank just before it (close).

(b)

1. Pusvalandį vaikščiojęs po kambarį, jis atsisėdo prie pianino ir pradėjo skambinti. (56 §a, 48 §c, 46 §a, 50 §a)

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* Compare: Kalk geležį, kol karšta.

2. Pavojinga eiti per didelę gatvę nesidairant į kairę ir į dešinę. (56 §f)
3. Jis buvo toks sunkus, kad jam lipant laiptais aukštyn, visi namai drebėdavo. (28)
4. Ar jūsų batus dabar valyti, ar palaukti iki nakties? (35, 48 §d)
5. Nebuvo nė vieno rankšluoščio prausiamajam kambary, tad jis turėjo marškiniais nusišluostyti. (7, 35, 43 §d)

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH LESSON.

(a) Lygiai kaip ir 56-je pamokoje suminėti prielinksniai, taip pat ir laiko jungtukai while ir when vartojami su šalutinį sakinį atstojančiu dalyviu, pav.

While going to Manchester I caught a cold.	Važiuodamas į Mančesterį peršalau.
When playing the piano, see that the muscles of your arms are loose.	Skambindamas pianinu, žiūrėk, kad būtų laisvi rankų raumenys.

(b) Veiksmažodžio to be esamojo laiko dalyvis, neidamas padedamuoju veiksmažodžiu, savo vartojimu skiriasi nuo kitų veiksmažodžių dalyvių. Nors jis dažnai stovi po prielinksnio, negali stovėti po jungtuko. Vienas pats jis turi paprastai priežasties prasmės.

Being in Kaunas, I went to the ballet.	Kadangi buvau Kaune, nuėjau pasižiūrėti baleto.

Bet laiko arba nuolaidos prasme turime praleisti dalyvį being, pav.

While in Kaunas, I drove across the frozen river.	Būdamas (tuo tarpu, kai buvau) Kaune, važiavau per užšalusią upę.

When ill, go to a doctor. Susirgęs eik pas daktarą.
Though young, he knows Nors jis ir jaunas, bet vis
several languages. dėlto moka daug kalbų.

Bet kalbant, šių keturių pavyzdžių vietoj, būtų paprastai vartojami pilni šalutiniai sakiniai, pav. as I was in Kaunas, While I was in Kaunas, when you are ill, though he was young.

(c) Kurio nors veiksmažodžio esamojo laiko dalyvis, eidamas tikru būdvardžiu ir neturėdamas jokios laiko arba priežasties prasmės, paprastai seka pagrindinio veiksmažodžio, ir neturi prielinksnio, pav.

They rode off singing. Jie nujojo dainuodami.

Palamon and Arcite (continued)

Meantime Theseus had gone out hunting with his wife and Emily and many lords and ladies of his court; and as they passed through the wood they heard the clash of swords. They went towards the sound and came to where Arcite and Palamon were fighting, covered in blood.

"Put up your swords," said Theseus, riding between them. "Who are you that dare to fight in my forest?"

Then Palamon asnwered and said: "I am Palamon. I have just escaped from my prison, and this is Arcite. We are fighting for love of the Lady Emily. Now you know all, so put us both to death."

"You shall die to-day," shouted Theseus furiously.

But the Queen and Emily and all the other ladies began to weep, begging him to let them live, and at last Theseus grew calm.

"I forgive you for what you have done against my law," he said, "and no doubt, since you are of noble birth, you are worthy to marry the Lady Emily. But even if you were kings, you could not *both* marry her. So I tell you to go back to your country, and come back again in a year, each bringing with you a hundred knights. You shall fight against each other with all your knights and when one of you has been killed or taken prisoner, the other shall marry the lady."

They went away joyfully, and Theseus had the lists made where they were to fight and magnificent seats for himself and his court, so that they could watch; and to the East of the lists there was a temple of Venus, and to the West a temple of Mars, and to the North a temple of Diana.

A year passed, and the two lovers rode back to Athens, each at the head of a hundred knights. They were royally entertained with feasting and dancing and music, and remembering that they had to fight the next day, they went to bed.

That night, two hours before dawn, when eve-

ryone else was asleep, Palamon got up and went to the temple of Venus and kneeling down, he prayed to her:

"Goddess, I beg you to let me marry my love, for your power is so great in heaven that if you will, you can make her mine."

When he had prayed he did sacrifice to her, and the statue shook and made a sign by which he knew that his prayer was granted.

Two hours later, to use the poet's own words: "Up rose the sun and up rose Emily," and she went with her maidens to the temple of Diana. There she did sacrifice and made two fires on the altar and prayed:

"Goddess of maidens, let me be a maiden all my life, and marry no man. I beg you to make peace between Arcite and Palamon, and turn their love away from me. But if it is my destiny to marry one of them, then let me have him that loves me the most."

Then Diana herself came to Emily and said: "Daughter, it is written in the stars that you shall marry one of them," and with that she disappeared. Then a strange thing happened: one of the fires almost went out, but it burned up brightly again, and the other one went out with a sighing noise,

and drops of blood dripped from the smoking wood.

Emily went home, wondering what this could mean: and three hours later Arcite went to the temple of Mars, also for prayer and sacrifice.

"Great God of War," he prayed, "let me win the battle to-morrow, and I will serve you all my life."

Then the fires on the altar burned up brightly, and the statue of Mars shook, and Arcite heard the word "victory", so he left the temple in great joy and hope.

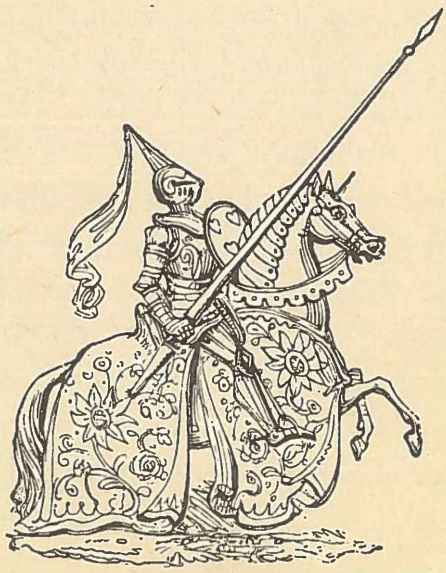
It would take too long to describe the magnificence of the lists and the beauty of the women who watched, and the strength and bravery of the knights who fought. Often Palamon and Arcite met and each unhorsed the other twice. But there is an end of everything, and before the sun set Palamon was taken prisoner. When Theseus saw this he stopped the fight and cried out:

"Arcite of Thebes shall have Emily."

Then Arcite took off his helmet and rode from one end of the lists to the other, looking up at Emily the whole time. But the gods sent a fire out of the earth and Arcite's horse was frightened and threw him so that he fell on his head. He lay there, unable to move, and they carried him indoors, cut

him out of his armour and laid him on a bed. The doctors came, but their medicines were useless, for the gods had agreed that Arcite should die. When he felt that he was dying, he sent for Emily and Palamon, and to Emily he said:

"My dearest love, take me in your arms and listen to what I say: here is my cousin Palamon. For your sake we have long been enemies; but I know no one in this world so worthy to be loved as he is. Therefore, if ever you wish to become a wife, remember him. Goodbye, dear Emily."



The cold of death crept up from his feet to his heart, and he closed his eyes.

They buried him with great honour and then Theseus took Emily by the hand and gave her to Palamon; and so they were married and lived happily together all their lives.

The Vine.

The Arabs say that when Noah had sown the seed of the vine, the devil came and sprinkled it with the blood of a peacock. When the first leaves began to show, he sprinkled it with the blood of an ape, and when he saw the first small grapes, he sprinkled it with the blood of a lion. Lastly, when the grapes were ripe, he sprinkled it with the blood of a pig.

And they say that ever since wine has had something of the nature of these four creatures. After the first glass of wine, a man begins to grow pleased with himself like a peacock. After the second he begins to jump about like an ape. After the third he grows as fierce as a lion; and after the fourth he sinks to the ground, and lies there at full length, sleeping heavily like a pig.

Proverb: All's fair in love and war.

Proverbial Phrase: To make a mountain out of a molehill.

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1. Where do moles live? 2. What were helmets made of? 3. Explain in English what the above proverbial phrase means. 4. Where can you buy medicine? 5. Who tells you what medicine to buy when you're ill? 6. Diana was the goddess of

maidens, and of what else? 7. Who was her brother? 8. Did the ancient Lithuanians do sacrifice to their gods? 9. What happens if you put wet wood on the fire? 10. What sign did Mary Stuart make to her women to stop them from weeping? 11. What part of a thistle is sharp? 12. Where do apes live?

Written Exercises

(a) Complete the following sentences:

1. Arcite would have married Emily if... 2. Since I was six years old, I.... 3. If Arcite had not disguised himself.... 4. Tell him to come here when.... 5. Arcite fell off his horse while he.... 6. I should be quite happy if....

(b)

1. Jau maždaug trys šimtai metų nuo to laiko, kai Anglijoj buvo pilietinis karas. (7, 53 §b)
2. Pavogęs kalėjimo raktą, jis galėjo pabėgti. (56 §a)
3. Vakar aš mačiau savo senelį. Nebuvau matęs jo nuo aštuntos savo gimimo dienos. (32, 52)
4. Pamatęs mane, jis perėjo gatvę ir paspaudė man ranką. (56 §b)
5. Jis atsisakys atsisėsti prie stalo, jeigu tenai jau bus dvylika žmonių. (7, 37)

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH LESSON.

Esamasis dalyvis vartojamas po prielinksnio kartais ir ten, kur jo veiksnys skiriasi nuo pagrindinio veiksmažodžio veiksnio. Tuo atveju jam reikia ko nors esančio kilmininko linksnyje pažymimojo įvardžio arba daiktavardžio, pav.

Come without his knowing(*) — Ateik jam nežinant.

Through John's missing his train, I had to wait an hour for him. — Jonui pavėlavus į traukinį, turėjau jo vieną valandą laukti

Bet veiksniams skiriantis, jei yra tikras daiktavardis, kuris prasme atitinka dalyvį, tada jis paprastai vartojamas dalyvio vietoj, pav.

On his father's death he became King. — Tėvui mirus, jis tapo karaliumi.

Čia death vartojamas dalyvio dying vietoj.

Christmas Eve.

We were very busy between breakfast and lunch gathering holly to decorate the house. We put pieces of it on the mantlepieces, and above the clocks and pictures and window curtains and we hung a big bunch of it from every light. All the downstairs rooms look very festive with the gay red berries and dark green leaves. There's also a bunch of mistletoe hanging from the light in the hall. Simon tells me that if a man finds a woman underneath this on Christmas Day, he has to give her a kiss.

(*) Daiktavardis *knowledge* neatitinka dalyviui *knowing* dėl to, kad paprastai *his knowledge* turi prasmę: visa, ką jis žino.

They don't take these decorations down until Shrove Tuesday, and then they put them in the fire, and over the flames they cook pancakes. They always eat pancakes on Shrove Tuesday.

In the afternoon we went round to some of the neighbours with parcels for Christmas. Then we spent a quiet evening — at least, we intended it to be quiet, but every few minutes the front door bell rang and we heard children's voices singing Christmas carols. They had come up from the town in groups of three or four to earn a few pennies.

In England children have no presents on Saint Nicholas' Day, but on Christmas Eve they each hang up a stocking at the end of their bed and they say that in the night Father Christmas, an old man with a long white beard, drives over the roofs of the houses in a sleigh drawn by reindeer, and comes down the bedroom chimneys with presents to put in each stocking. Meg and Simon still hang up their stockings though they know that it's not Father Christmas but their own father who fills them. Once when they were children Mr. Weaver was walking on tip-toe with a tray of presents and he tripped over the edge of the carpet and fell down, tray and all, waking them up.

I was told I must hang up a stocking too, and Simon gave me one of his, which were bigger and stronger than mine.

"It'll hold more," he said, and so I realised that they were going to give me presents, and that I hadn't anything for them. At first I didn't know what to do. Then I remembered that I had a bottle of mead which I had brought for Dorothy, who didn't want it, and I had also some amber beads and an old Lithuanian apron. So I gave them all to Mr. Weaver, and asked him to put the apron in his wife's stocking, the mead in Simon's and the beads in Meg's. I can easily get some more amber and another apron for myself when I go back to Kaunas.

A Good Scottish Reason.

Angus was skating on a lake in Scotland, but the ice was thin in places, and he went through into the water. He couldn't get out, but Malcolm, a friend of his, lay down on the ice by the hole and held him up. The ice cracked underneath Malcolm, but didn't break and after quarter of an hour some men came with a rope, and the Angus was pulled out.

The mayor sent for Malcolm to come to the Town Hall, and there, in front of all the important people in the town, he gave him a medal for his bravery.

"And now my boy," he said, "tell us what happened. How did you come to risk your life for the sake of your friend?"

"He had my skates on," said Malcolm.

Proverb: Too many cooks spoil the broth.*

Proverbial Phrase: A wolf in sheep's clothing.

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1. What coloured curtains do you have in your dining-room? 2. How near are your nearest neighbours? 3. What's the plural (daugiskaita) of: mouse, goose, deer, sheep, child? 4. When's St. Nicholas' Day? 5. Do people often have open fires in Lituania? 6. When's Christmas Day? 7. What happens to glass if you suddenly put it into boiling water? 8. What happens to it if you drop it onto the floor? 6. What's mead made of? 10. Do reindeer live in warm countries? 11. Which is the heaviest, iron, tin or lead? 12. Which is the lightest?

Written Exercises.

(a) Complete the following sentences:

1. Angus would have been drowned if... 2. The two priests were stopped by Robin while they.... 3. We haven't met since you... 4. I should be surprised if.... 5. After he has finished lunch, he.... 6. After he had finished lunch, he....

* Compare: Per daugelį auklių vaikas be galvos.

(b)

1. Pasirašydamas[1] jis padarė dėmę ant popieriaus (27, 57 §e)
2. Pažvelk į tą batą ant kelio. Kas nors bus jį išmetęs pro langą. (43 §c)
3. Savo pagalvį radau bedegantį, taip, kad turėjau jį išmesti pro langą. (43 §c, 45 §b)
4. Pasiginčiję apie valandą, jiedu nutarė kiekvienas[2] mokėti pusę sąskaitos. (56 §a)
5. Ėjau paskui pirštų galais — jam nematant ir negirdint. (58)

1 Jis pasirašė = he signed his name
2 That each should pay

THE FIFTY-NINTH LESSON.

(a) Anglų kalboje tarp galiniuotinių ir negaliniuotinių veiksmažodžių yra didesnis skirtumas, nei lietuvių kalboje. Anglų galiniuotinis veiksmažodis paprastai nevartojamas be tiesioginio papildinio. Pavyzdžiui „Eglė ėjo vėl pas senę, prašė patarti“ turime išversti Eglė went again to the old woman and asked her to advise her.

Tatai rodo, kad po kai kurių galiniuotinių veiksmažodžių esamojo laiko dalyvis eina tiesioginiu papildiniu, išreikštu daiktavardžiu, ten, kur po negaliniuotinių veiksmažodžių seka bendratis, kuri negali eiti daiktavardžiu.

Whenever possible he avoided meeting her.	Jis vengdavo susitikti su ja, kiek tik tai buvo galima.
I can't help stammering.	Negaliu nemikčioti.
If you want to skate well, you must risk falling down.	Jei nori gerai čiuožti, turi rizikuoti griūti.

Kai kurie veiksmažodžiai turi galiniuotinę ir negaliniuotinę prasmę, pav.

If only the baby would stop crying. Kad tik kūdikis liautųsi verkęs.

On his way to the farm he stopped to talk with us. Eidamas į ūkį, jis sustojo pasikalbėti su mumis.

(b) Veiksmažodis begin yra šios taisyklės išimtis. Nėra prasmės skirtumo tarp he began to work ir he began working (jis pradėjo dirbti). Kitos šios taisyklės išimtys yra 60-oje pamokoje suminėtos.

(c) Dalyvis eina visuomet po posakių It's no use ir It's not worth, pav.

As he already knows, it's no longer any use keeping it a secret. Kadangi jis jau žino, nebeverta laikyti tatai paslaptyje.

Christmas Morning.

When I woke up the next morning I crawled to the end of my bed and looked at my stocking. It was a strange shape and rather heavy. I pulled it up onto the bed. First of all I found a pair of soft brown leather gloves, lined with wool. Then there was a copy of Chaucer's poems — just what I wanted — and a print of a lovely little English landscape by Constable. I wondered who had given me what. While I was still looking at them the gong

went. I dressed quickly and hurried downstairs. The others were already at the breakfast table.

"A merry Christmas!" they all said as I came in. Meg had on her beads and Mrs. Weaver her apron. and Simon waved his bottle at me.

"Look what Father Christmas has brought me!" he said. "He must have stopped in Lithuania on the way."

"I wonder what made him think of giving me this lovely apron," said Mrs. Weaver.

"And me these beads," added Meg, and they both gave me a smile, as if to say: "Thank you very much."

"Father Christmas came down my chimney too," I said, showing my presents.

"That picture'll remind you of England when you're back in Lithuania," said Mrs. Weaver.

"I expect Father Christmas knows how cold it can be there," said Meg.

"He must have heard you saying you liked Chaucer," said Simon. "He has very sharp ears you know."

So then I knew who had given me the picture, the gloves and the book.

"I shall take the mead back to Oxford with me and give a party," said Simon.

"No, you must drink it here," said Meg. "I want some."

"So do I," added their mother.

Mr. Weaver took a small bag out of his pocket and there was a jingling sound as he put it down on the table.

"After you'd all gone to bed," he said solemnly, "I had a talk with Father Christmas. He seems a very nice man and I gave him a glass of brandy to keep out the cold. He left this to be divided amongst all the children in the house," and taking up the bag he emptied twenty four shining new half crowns on to the table. Then he gave eight to Simon, eight to Meg and eight to me.

We spent a quiet morning, and after lunch we turned on the wireless and listened in to a special programme for the British Empire. The King spoke to his four hundred and seventy-five million subjects. That was the old King, George V, and it was the last time he spoke to them. A month later he was dead. People little thought then that the coming year would be known as "the Year of Three Kings".

Then a farmer in Scotland spoke, and then another farmer spoke from Canada. It was only ten o'clock in the morning there. Then a little girl, aged five, spoke from Australia. It was the middle of

Summer there and three hours after midnight, but she had been allowed to stay up specially. Then a little boy, who was the girl's cousin, spoke from London. They all wished us a merry Christmas.

A Difficulty.

A man lived in the country, and whenever he went to the nearest village he had to cross a broad river. There was no bridge for miles, so he made himself a little canoe. One day he went to the village and bought a ewe and also a box of plants for his garden. Then he met a friend who said to him:

"I'm going away for a fortnight's holiday. Will you take my dog home with you and keep him till I come back?"

So in the end he started back from the village carrying the box of plants, with the ewe and the dog walking beside him. When he came to the river he did not know what to do. The canoe was very small, and there was only room for two to cross at a time, himself and the plants, himself and the ewe, or himself and the dog. He could take one across, leave it on the other side, and then come back again for the others, crossing the river altogether five times.

But if he left the dog and the ewe alone together, he was afraid thas the dog, which was very big and fierce, would kill the ewe. Also he was afraid that the ewe would eat the leaves of the plants if left alone with them. He scratched his head and wondered what to do. But finally he thought of a way out of his difficulty, and he brought the ewe and the dog and the plants all safely home. How did he do it?

Proverb: When in Rome, do as the Romans do.*

Proverbial Phrase: Crocodile's tears.

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1. When did Queen Elizabeth weep crocodile's tears? 2. Where do crocodiles live? 3. What are your gloves made of? 4. Did Čiurlionis paint landscapes? 5. Are there many Lithuanians in Canada? 6. If you went to live in Canada, what would you take with you to remind you of Lithuania? 7. Did you have a party last Christmas Day? 8. What must you do to the wireless before you can listen in? 9. Which have the sharper ears, dogs or men? 10. What birds have very sharp eyes? 11. What's the opposite of to fill? 12. What are the coldest months in Australia?

Written Exercises.

(a) Read through lesson 40, and then write a description of a day at your school.

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* Compare: Kieno krėsle sėdi, to ir giesmę giedok.

(b)

1. Jei Tamsta būtum palaukęs manęs iki septintos, būtum galėjęs man padėti nešti bagažą. (37, 48 §d)
2. Matydama savo gaidį lapės dantyse, našlė išbėgo iš namų. (56 §b)
3. Norėdamas pabėgti[1] iš salos, jis rizikavo prigerti. (59)
4. Daktaras jam įsakė vengti šaltomis naktimis išeidinėti. (19,59)
5. Nuo to laiko, kai atvažiavau į Angliją, dar nemačiau nė vienos laumės juostos. (53)

1 Norėdamas pabėgti = to escape

THE SIXTIETH LESSON.

(a) Po veiksmažodžių like (mėgti) prefer (labiau mėgti), dislike (nemėgti), love (mylėti), hate (neapkęsti), loathe (biaurėtis) ir po kai kurių panašių veiksmažodžių eina arba esamojo laiko dalyvis arba bendratis. Kartais ypač sąlyginiame laike, įjdviejų prasmės skiriasi dėl to, kad dalyvis savo prasme bendresnis už bendratį, pav.

I should like going to Greece if I had friends there	Mielai važiuočiau į Graikiją, jeigu turėčiau tenai pažįstamų (draugų).

Bet I should like to go to Greece ir t.t. nurodo tik vieną progą, kad būtų galima važiuoti į Graikiją.

He likes to dance.	Jis mėgsta šokti.
He likes dancing.	Jis mėgsta šokimą (gal jis mėgsta ir žiūrėti šokant).

(b) Want, nors ir būdamas galiniuotinis veiksmažodis paprastai vartojomas su bendratim ir ten, kur nėra tiesioginio papildinio.

I want to go back home — Noriu grįžti namo.

Dalyvis gali sekti po veiksmažodžio want, kalbant apie nubaudimą

He wants whipping

Bet ir tuo atveju paprasčiau vartojamas veiksmažodis ought arba deserve, pav.

He ought to be whipped. — Jį reikėtų plakti.

Pastaba.

I want you to come back home with me. — Noriu, kad jūs grįžtumėte namo su manim.

Guy Fawkes.

If you ever happen to be in England on November 5th, you will hear, when it begins to grow dark, frequent bangs and the sound of rockets followed by showers of coloured stars from the sky. In some gardens you will see giant bonfires, with children dancing excitedly round them. All the shouting and laughter and fireworks are in memory of a man called Guy Fawkes. who tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament with gunpowder in 1605. He was a brave man, and honestly thought that King James I and his parliament deserved to be blown up, because they treated the Roman Catholics badly. So he and a few other conspirators rented a house next to the Parliament. Then from its cellar

they made their way unseen into the cellars of the Houses of Parliament. For a year and a half they collected gunpowder and put it just underneath the place where the King and the lords were to sit; and they made a slow match, which, when lit, would only reach the gunpowder after quarter of an hour. This would give Guy time to escape after he had lit it.

Parliament was to meet on November 5th and everything was ready for it to be blown up. But one of the conspirators had a very dear friend in parliament, and in a letter he told him not to go to the meeting.

"God and man," he wrote, "are agreed to punish the wickedness of this time. Do not think lightly of this warning, but go away into the country where you may be safe. For although there is no sign of any stir, yet I say, they shall receive a terrible blow this Parliament, and yet they shall not see who hurts them."

This mysterious letter was taken to the King, who said that the unseen blow must mean gunpowder. So late at night on November 4th the cellars of the Houses of Parliament were searched. There in the silence and darkness they found Guy Fawkes keeping watch beside the gunpowder. Their swords

were drawn and in a moment they had taken him prisoner.

"If only I had been quicker," he said, " and set fire to the gunpowder! Death would have been sweet if some of my enemies had gone with me."

At one o'clock in the morning he was taken to the King's bed-room where the ministers had all

met. He smiled scornfully at his questioners, and did not disguise his intentions. When the king asked him why he had wanted to kill so many innocent people, he replied:

"Dangerous diseases require a desperate remedy."

He added to the Scottish courtiers who surrounded James that he had hoped to blow back the Scots into Scotland.

When asked if he was sorry, he said:

"Yes, I am sorry that I have failed."

He refused to give the names of the other conspirators and said he would rather die ten thousand deaths. He was cruelly tortured, but he only gave their names at the end of nine days, when they had already been captured. It was no longer any use keeping them secret. They were tried with him and put to death in front of the Houses of Parliament; and now on Guy Fawkes' Day, November 5th, people often make an ugly little wooden figure which is called "a guy" and burn it on their bonfire.

But in spite of this they admire the original Guy for his bravery and loyalty to his friends.

The Merry Monarch.

James's grandson, King Charles II, was very witty and good-humoured, though in other ways he was bad. One day one of his courtiers wrote the following epitaph, and later someone showed it to Charles, relying on his good temper:

Here lies our sovereign lord the king
Whose word no man relies on.
He never said a foolish thing,
And never did a wise one.

"Yes, said Charles when he had read it, "that's true. My words are my own, but my actions are my ministers'."

Proverb: Where there's a will there's a way.*

Proverbial Phrase: To cry for the moon.**

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1. Who was King James' mother? 2. Has your house a cellar? 3. When are thunder-storms most frequent in Lithuania? 4. What is the best remedy for tooth-ache? 5. What do you light a fire with? 6. In what ways does Guy Fawkes remind you of Mary Stuart? 7. What is the best remedy for a cold? 8. If a house is empty and a man wants to live in it without buying it, what must he do? 9. Have you ever stayed up till one in the morning? 10. How late at the latest have you stayed up? 11. Explain what an epitaph is. 12. Would you rely on a lion's good temper?

Written Exercises.

(a) Complete the following sentences:

1. The conspirator would not have written the letter if.... 2. If the letter had not been written.... 3. Guy didn't betray his friends until they.... 4. I shan't go out until..... 5. If Hitler went to Moscow for his Summer holidays.... 6. Since you began to learn music, you....

(b)

1. Jei ne norit, kad jums akis skaudėtų, turėtumėt vengti skaityti tamsiam kambary. (43 §a, 59 §a, 60 §b)

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* Compare: Jei bus noras — keliq rasi
** Compare: Bene gulbės pieno nori?

2. Jei liausis liję iki devynių, eisiu turgun žuvų (pirkti). (37, 48 §§a, d, 50 §a)
3. Noriu, kad man pasakytum, kodėl taip pavėlavai. Turbūt pakeliui būsi sustojęs pakalbėt su pažįstamais. (60 §b. 59, 49 §b, 43 §c)
4. Pataikaudamas žmonėms, jis tikėjosi patekti į parlamentą. (56 §c)
5. Kai ateisi, pakabink apsiaustą ant vagio, priemenėje, ir palik kaliošus and grindų. (54 §b)

THE SIXTY-FIRST LESSON.

(a) Žodelis to ir bendratis yra dažnai vartojami po veiksmažodžio to be esamojo ir būtojo laikų, išreiškiant susitarimą arba paliepimą arba, neigimuose, uždraudimą, pav.

We were to meet at five o'clock	Nutarta, kad mes susitiksim penktą valandą.
He is to be outside the theatre after the show.	Nustatyta, kad jis bus prie teatro po vaidinimo.
You are not to do that!	Jūs neturite to daryti! (Jūs to nedarykite!)

(b) To dažnai vartojamas po veiksmažodžio to be esamojo atliktinio laikų visai kitokia prasme. Prieš prielinksnį to šie laikai veiksmažodžio to be reiškia, kad kas nors išvažiavo (arba išėjo) kur nors ir jau grįžo atgal.

He has been to Sweden.	Jis buvo nuvažiavęs į Švediją (ir jau grįžo)
He has gone to Hungary.	Jis nuvažiavo į Vengriją (ir tebėra tenai)
Have you ever been to Norway?	Ar Tamsta esi kada nors buvęs Norvegijoj?

Tuo atveju galima būtų sakyti ir in Norway, ir po būtojo laiko reikia prielinksnio in, pav.

When were you in Turkey? Kada Tamsta buvai Turkijoje?

Bet po veiksmažodžio to be esamojo atliktinio laiko prielinksnis in paprastai nurodo vietą, kur veiksmažodžio veiksnys yra dabar, pav.

He has been in Finland for a year and a half. Jau pusantrų metų jis yra Suomijoje.

The Abbot of Canterbury.

King John was a very bad king, and when he died, in 1216, he was buried with a monk on each side of him. He hoped, it is said, that on the Day of Judgement he would be able to get into heaven between these two good men, without being noticed.

There is an amusing old ballad about King John and a certain abbot of Canterbury. The abbey of Canterbury was very rich, and John wanted to kill the abbot and take all the money. So he sent for him and said: "Unless you can answer me these three questions your head shall be cut off. First you must tell me exactly how much I am worth as I stand here with this gold crown on my head. Secondly you must tell me how quickly I can ride round the earth. Thirdly you must tell me what I am thinking about."

"I can't answer these questions now," said the

abbot, "but if you will give me three weeks I'll try to answer them at the end of that time,"

"Very well, you shall have three weeks, but not a day longer," said the king.

The abbot rode away, wondering how he could answer the questions. He went to Oxford and asked all the most learned men, but not one of them could tell him the answer. The same thing happened at Cambridge. In the end when only three days were left he rode sadly home, not seeing how he could escape death. As he came near the abbey he met his shepherd, who said:

"Welcome home, Father Abbot. What news do you bring us from King John?"

"Sad news," said the abbot. "If I cannot answer these three questions in three days, my head will be cut off.

Then he told him what the questions were.

"Cheer up, Father Abbot," said the shepherd. "Did you never hear the proverb that a fool may give a wise man advice? Let me borrow a horse and servants and your clothes and I'll ride to London instead of you to answer the questions. They say I am like you to look at."

The abbot lent him what he had asked for, and when he arrived at court, dressed in the abbot's

clothes, the king asked him the three questions.

"First tell me exactly to a penny how much I am worth."

"They say Christ was sold for thirty pence," said the shepherd, "but I think you are worth only twenty-nine."

The king laughed and said:

"I did not think I was worth so little. Now tell me how quickly I can ride round the earth."

"You must rise with the sun," said the shepherd, "and ride with it until it rises again the next morning, and then in twenty-four hours you'll have ridden round the earth."

The king laughed and said:

"I didn't think it could be done so quickly. Now tell me what I am thinking."

"You're thinking, said the shepherd, "that you're talking to the Abbot of Canterbury, but you're wrong. I'm only his shepherd, and I've come to ask pardon for both him and myself."

The king laughed and said:

"I'll make you abbot in his place."

"Alas, my lord," said the shepherd, "I can neither read nor write."

"Very well," said the king, "you shall have four shillings a week for making me laugh. Now go

home and tell the old abbot that you have brought him a pardon from the king."

The Fairies' Song.

You spotted snakes with double tongue,
Thorny hedge-hogs, be not seen;
Newts, and blind-worms, do no wrong;
Come not near our fairy queen.
Philomel, with melody,
Sing in our sweet lullaby;
Lulla, lulla, lullaby; lulla, lulla, lullaby:
Never harm,
Nor spell, nor charm,
Come our lovely lady nigh;
So, good night, with lullaby.

Weaving spiders come not here;
Hence, you long-legg'd spinners, hence!
Beetles black, approach not near;
Worm nor snail, do no offence.
Philomel, with melody,
Sing in our sweet lullaby;
Lulla, lulla, lullaby; lulla, lulla, lullaby;
Never harm,
Nor spell, nor charm,

Come our lovely lady nigh;
So, good night, with lullaby.

William Shakespeare
(from A Midsummer Night's Dream)

Proverb: Enough is as good as a feast.

Proverbial Phrase: To bury the hatchet.*

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1. What are you thinking about? 2. What do you cut with a hatchet? 3. Where does an abbot live? 4. Does the sun go round the earth? 5. How many days are there in leap-year? 6. If you saw a child with wet stockings on, what advice would you give it? 7. If you saw a boy skating on thin ice, what advice would you give him? 8. What advice did the conspirator give to his friend in parliament? 9. Make adjectives (būdvardis) from the nouns (daiktavardis): beauty, use, worth, friend, fool. 10. If I searched your pockets what would I find? 11. Which comes first, weaving or spinning? 12. Make nouns from: high, brave, strong, wicked.

Written exercises.

(a) Fill in each gap with a preposition, and put the bracketed verbs into the correct tenses:

— receiving your letter to say that John was ill, I (come) to Kaunas — train, and (take) a taxi up — the station to the Green Hill, where he lives. "How long (be + you) ill?" I (ask) him. "I (be) in bed — four days," he (say). I (stay) with

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* The Red Indians bury a hatchet as a sign of peace after fighting. "He buried the hatchet with me" means "We became friends after a quarrel."

him — three hours. It (be) a long time since I (see) him, and — talking I (forget) what time it (be), so that I only (catch) my train — taking another taxi back to the station.

(b)

1. Aš noriu, kad jūs man išaiškintumėt skirtumą tarp slieko ir sraigės. (60 §b)
2. Kai mojuosiu balta nosine nuo namų stogo, žinosi kad jau laikas pulti priešą. (54 §b)
3. Ar esi kada nors buvęs Anglijoj? (61 §b)
4. Jie vijosi jį per pieninę ir karvidę, tačiau pasislėpęs šiauduose, jis pabėgo. (56 §c)
5. Sako[1], kad juo gyvatė gražesnė, juo pavojingesnis jos įgėlimas[2].

1 Angliškai reikia veiksmažodio veiksnio *they*
2 bite

THE SIXTY-SECOND LESSON.

(a) Nepažymimasis būdvardis some paprastai vartojamas teigimuose ir prieš neigiamuosius žodžius (žr. 6-tą pamoką). Tačiau jis vartojamas klausimuose net po neigiamojo žodžio tada, kai laukiame atsakymo yes, pav.

A. Haven't you some books for me? — A. Ar neturite man knygų?

A. No, I haven't. — B. Ne, neturiu

A. (Jau žino, kad knygų nėra, bet nustebęs vistiek pakartoja)

What, haven't you any? — A. Kaipgi? Ar jokių neturite?

(b) Any vartojamas kartais ir teigimuose, kurie išreiškia sąlygą arba abejį, pav.

I doubt whether it's any use waiting for her.	Abejoju, ar verta jos laukti.
If anyone comes, say I'm not at home.	Jei kas nors ateis, sakyk, kad manęs nėra namie.

Bet tuo atveju galima būtų ir pasakyti: If someone comes, be didelio reikšmės skirtumo. Tačiau po veiksmažodžio to doubt some paprastai nevartojamas.

(c) Any kartais reiškia bet kas, kas nors, pav.

Anyone can get on a horse, but not everyone can stay there.	Bet kas gali užsėsti ant žirgo, bet ne kiekvienas gali ant jo išsilaikyti.
Hand me a big book. Any of those will do. I want something hard to write on.	Paduok man didelę knygą. Gali būti (tiks) bet kuri iš šitų. Noriu ką nors stora, ant ko (pasidėjęs) galėčiau rašyti.
A. Where shall I put these flowers?	Kur padėti tas gėles?
B. Put them anywhere on the table.	Padėk jas kur nors ant stalo.

The Children's Party.

After listening in, we drove about two miles to see the Weaver's cousins. They were having a party for their two little girls. Altogether there were about fifteen children there all under ten years old. How excited children can get! We played with them, and one of the games was called "Blind Man's Buff." One person is blindfolded and goes about the room

trying to catch one of the others. When he catches someone he has to tell who it is without looking, and if he can do so, the one who is caught takes his place as blind man.

At the beginning all the children rushed up to Simon.

"You be blind man, Simon. Yes, please be blind man. Simon's going to be blind man," came from fifteen very shrill young voices. Meg tied a handkerchief round his head, but she left the corner of one eye uncovered.

"He can see! He can see!" screamed the children, dancing up and down with excitement.

Then they blindfolded him properly, turned him round three times, and then the game began. I have already said the children were excited. But there is no word to describe them as they tried to escape from the blind man. They rushed about the room, shouting and screaming at the tops of their voices. They only stopped to pant for breath or to sigh with pleasure. Sometimes one of them tiptoed up to Simon from behind and touched him, and then rushed away with a shriek, half of fear, half of delight. Once Simon seized the tall back of a chair, and there was a sudden silence, broken by suppress-

ed laughter. Tears of joy rolled down several cheeks.

"I wonder who this can be," he said solemnly, feeling the chair. There was more suppressed laughter. One little boy rolled over on the floor. He had to do something.

"I know," said Simon at length, "It's Meg."

"Wrong!" shouted the children with all the power of their lungs. It was enough to make anyone deaf. But their pleasure was a pleasure for us. They were full of it from head to foot, without any thoughts of the past or the future. They were too busy being happy even to think how happy they were.

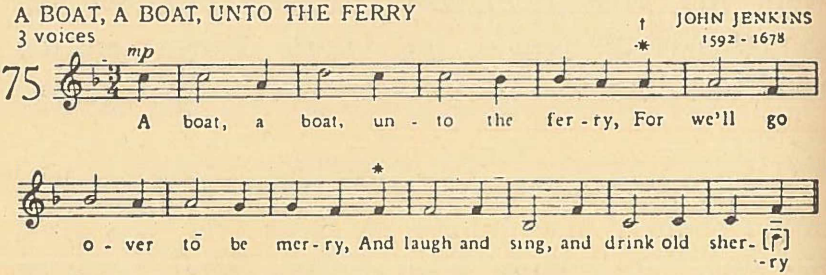
After the games were over we all had tea. I'm afraid some of the children ate more than was good for them. The table was covered with crackers, which they pulled after the meal. Inside were paper caps, which we all put on, and little whistles and trumpets, which the children blew as loud as they could.

Then suddenly the lights were turned off and a curtain across the end of the room was drawn back. Behind it there was a large Christmas Tree with about fifty lighted candles among its branches.

"O-o-o-o-oh!" said the children in one breath,

and leaving the table they gathered round the tree. Their eyes were wide with wonder and at first they could scarcely speak. Then they saw, besides the candles, little parcels hanging on the tree. Their hostess took then down one by one, giving something to each child, and gradually, with cries of: "Look what I've got! Isn't lovely?" the noise grew as loud as before.

Canon.


A BOAT, A BOAT, UNTO THE FERRY
3 voices
JOHN JENKINS
1592 - 1678
mp
75
A boat, a boat, un - to the fer - ry, For we'll go
o - ver to be mer - ry, And laugh and sing, and drink old sher - ry

Mistress (angrily): How is it, Martha, that whenever I come into the kitchen I find you reading instead of doing your work?

Cook: Well, ma'am, I think it must be those rubber soles that you have on your shoes.

Proverb: Every little helps.

Proverbial Phrase: Like a red rag to a bull.

1. What are galoshes made of? 2. What are the thickest stockings made of? 3. What are the thinnest made of? 4. What part of your body do you breathe with? 5. Are they under your heart or above it? 6. Which costs more to send by post, a parcel or a letter. 7. When was Mary Stuart blindfolded? 8. What do you light a candle with? 9. How do you suppress your laughter? 10. What parts of your body do you use when you play a trumpet and a harp? 11. Describe a game that Lithuanian children play. 12. Where is your skin hardest?

Written Exercises

(a) Complete the following sentences:

1. Since (kadangi) you have made me laugh, I....
2. Since (nuo to laiko, kai) you went away, I....
3. If you missed your train, you....
4. He would be in Spain now, if....
5. Before he has finished his work....
6. After he finished his work...

(b)

1. Bet ką turėti valgyti geriau, negu nieko neturėti. (62 §c)
2. Jeigu būtum ėjęs didžiuoju[1] keliu, užuot siauru takeliu, nebūtum pametęs kelio.[2] (37)
3. Kodėl tu tokioj blogoj nuotaikoj? Todėl, kad turėjau valandą eilėj stovėti. (50)
4. Bet kas moka išvirti kiaušinį, tačiau ne kiekvienas moka iškepti laukinę antį. (62 §c)
5. Parėjęs namo, tėvas jau du kartu man grasino nuvarysiąs[3] mane gulti nepavakarieniavus. (53 §a, 56 §f)

1 by the main road
2 way
3 to send me to bed

THE SIXTY-THIRD LESSON.

(a) Nežymimasis įvardis either reiškia bet kuris dviejų, kuris nors dviejų, pav.

Give me one of those books.	Duok man vieną šių knygų.
Either will do.	Bet kurią jų dviejų.
Can either of you tell me the time?	Ar judu galite pasakyti man, kiek yra laiko?

Panašiai either kartais eina būdvardžiu, pav.

Either book will do. Gali būti: Kuri nors tų dviejų knygų.

Retai either reiškia abu

There are woods on either side of the river.	Yra medžių abipus upės.
There are woods on both sides of the river.	

(b) Įvardis none, arba apibrėžčiau not one, reiškia nė vienas.

They have been learning English for two years, and yet neither of them knows the difference between must and ought.	Jie dvejus metus yra mokęsi anglų kalbos, bet nė vienas jų nežino skirtumo tarp must ir ought.
None of them can touch their toes without bending their knees.	Nė vienas jų negali prisilytėti savo kojos pirštų kelių nesulenkęs.
Neither of our servants knows how to lay the table.	Nė vienas mūsų (dviejų) tarnų nemoka kaip reikiant padengti stalą.

Pastaba:

Niekas reiškia no one, kalbant apie žmones, ir nothing, kalbant apie daiktus.

Robin Hood and the King.

One day the Sheriff of Nottingham decided, as he had often done before, that Robin Hood must be captured. Now he knew that Robin was one of the best archers in all England and that he was very proud of his shooting. So he decided to have a big shooting match in Nottingham, and he told his man to nail notices about it to some of the trees in the forest. The prize for the best shot was to be a silver arrow with head and feathers of gold. The Sheriff knew that such a prize would tempt Robin, and he was right. As soon as Robin heard of it, he and his men changed their suits of green for other clothes, disguised themselves a little, and went into Nottingham.

Some of them stood by and watched while the others took part in the match. There was no doubt who had won the arrow. Robin shot better than anyone. But just after he had been given his prize someone called out:

"It's Robin Hood!"

The sheriff's men were ready; but as soon as they moved to arrest him there was a sudden noise of bow strings, and half a dozen of them lay on the ground with the outlaws' arrows through their

hearts. Then there was a fierce fight and several on both sides were killed. The outlaws retreated nearer and nearer to the forest, where they knew they would be safe. But Little John was hit in the knee by an arrow, and sank to the ground in great pain, unable to stand.

"Master," he said to Robin, "if you love me, draw your sword and cut off my head. I have no wish to be taken alive by the sheriff."

"Do you think I would let you die or be taken for all the gold in England?" said Robin, and with that he took the giant on his back and carried him towards the forest. His men stood between them and the enemy and shot arrow after arrow, and from time to time he put Little John down and shot an arrow himself; and so they reached the forest, and in time Little John's wound healed.

When the king heard what had happened he was very angry, and rode to Nottingham with all his knights to take revenge. But first he said he would like to see Robin. So he dressed as an abbot and rode into the forest with five of his knights dressed as monks. It was not long before they were stopped by Robin, who was always in wait for travellers.

"Share your money with us," he said. "We are

poor men and have nothing to live on but the king's venison."

"I have only £ 40 with me," said the king, taking out his purse.

Robin took half and gave him £20 back.

"Can you tell me," said the king, "where I can find a man called Robin Hood. I have a message for him from the king. He is to dine with his majesty in Nottingham to-morrow."

"I am Robin Hood," said Robin, "and I love no man as well as the king. Welcome, Father, for your good news. You shall dine with me in the forest to-day."

He blew a blast on his horn and about a hundred young men, dressed in green came out of the the forest and kneeled on one knee in front of Robin.

"By Saint Augustine," said the king to himself, "he is more master of his men than I am of mine."

They had a large dinner in the forest, and the king ate his own venison. Then Robin said:

"Now, Father, we'll show you how we spend our time, so that you can go back to the king and tell him what sort of men we are."

They put up a rose garland as a mark and then, two at a time, they shot at the different roses.

The man who shot worse had to give up his arrow as forfeit and stand still while the other hit him a blow with his fist. By the end of the afternoon there were many bruises, but Robin himself had never yet missed his mark. Then, before they stopped he had a final shot, and for the first time his arrow went wide. He fetched it back and handed it to the king, saying:

"Father Abbot," here is my forfeit."

The king rolled up his abbot's sleeve and then gave Robin a blow that nearly knocked him down.

"By Our Lady," said Robin, "I hope I shall never receive such a blow again as long as I live."

Then he looked closely at the king and suddenly fell down on his knee in front of him.

"Your Majesty," he said, "I know you well now. Have mercy on me and my men."

"I thank you for your hospitality," said the king. "You shall all have a free pardon if you will come home and live with me."

So Robin and his men left the forest and went to live at the king's court.

Willow Song.

A poor soul sat sighing by a sycamore tree,
Sing willow, willow, willow,

With his hand in his bosom, his head upon his knee,
Sing willow, willow, willow.
Ah me, the green willow shall be my garland.

He sighed in his singing, and made a great moan,
Sing willow, willow, willow,
I am dead to all pleasure, my true love is gone,
Sing willow, willow, willow.
Ah me, the green willow shall be my garland.

An old song, sung in Shakespeare's "Othello".

Proverb: Half a loaf is better than no bread.

Proverbial Phrase: Between the devil and the deep blue sea.*

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1. If you look closely at another person's eyes, what do you see? 2. What prize would tempt you most? 3. When you make a parcel, what must you have besides paper? 4. What colour is a bruise at first? 5. What colour does it change to later? 6. What's the easiest way to carry someone? 7. How do you carry a baby? 8. Are your knees bare? 9. What were the exact words on the sheriff's notices? 10. Why didn't Arcite's wound heal? 11. What part of your clothes covers your arms?

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* Compare: Tarp dviejų kirvių

12. Which has the biggest leaves, an oak, a sycamore, or a birch?

Written Exercises.

(a) Write a sentence with each of the following words any, since, unless, avoid, seeing that, off.

(b)

1. Melsdamasi Dianai, Emilija tikėjosi išvengti tekėti už kurio nors jų dviejų. (56 §c, 59 §a, 63 §a)
2. Jam skaudėjo galvą, tad[1] jis paprašė orkestrą liautis griežus. (59 §a)
3. Jie gali būti tinginiai[2] ir savanaudžiai[2], bet nė vienas jų nėra vagis. (43 §b, 63 §b)
4. Man skaitant paskaitą apie Anglijos ežerus, ji staiga sučiaudėjo. (30)
5. Jie sakė, kad nė vienas jų negali atsakyti[3] už lango iškūlimą, tačiau vienas jų bus jį iškūlęs, nes nieko daugiau nebuvo namie. (26, 19, 63 §b, 43 §c)

1 so
2 geriau išversti būdvardžiais
3 galėti atsakyti už lango iškūlimą = to be responsible for breaking the window

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THE SIXTY-FOURTH LESSON.

(a) Kalbant apie žmones, santykinis įvardis, būdamas vardininko linksnyje, yra paprastai who. Bet po būdvardžių aukščiausio laipsnio reikia vartoti santykinį įvardį that, pav.

Henry VIII was one of the wickedest men that ever lived.

Henrikas VIII-asis buvo vienas iš nuodėmingiausių žmonių, kokių tik bėra buvę.

(b) Santykinis įvardis, nebūdamas vardininko linksnyje, būna dažnai praleidžiamas, bet tiktai ten, kur santykinis sakinys, eidamas tikru būdvardžiu, pažymi tam tikrą žmogų arba daiktą ir kur be santykinio sakinio mintis būtų neaiški.

I liked the man you introduced me to yesterday.	Man patiko žmogus, kuriam mane vakar pristatėte.

(c) Bet rašant, nors retai kalbant, santykinis sakinys dažnai vartojamas pagrindinio sakinio vietoj, ir tada negalima nei praleisti santykinio įvardžio, nei vartoti that.

My brother, whom I think you know, has recently passed his final examination.	Mano brolis, kurį, manau, pažįstate, neseniai išlaikė paskutiniuosius egzaminus.
This book, which I read last week, is good.	Ta knyga, kurią aš skaičiau paskutinę savaitę, yra gera.

Bet kalbėdami sakytumėm: You know my brother, don't you? He's just passed his final examination. ir I read this book last week. It's good.

Tatai rodo, kad kalbant santykiniai įvardžiai whom which retai vartojami.

(d) Rašant santykinis sakinys kartais nurodo visą pagrindinį sakinį ir tada santykinis įvardis yra which, pav.

He told us to go away, which meant, that he was in a bad temper.	Jis mums pasakė, kad eitumėm sau, tatai reiškė, kad jis buvo blogoj nuotaikoj.

Tuo atveju, jei which vartojamas su prielinksniu, prielinksnis visuomet eina santykinio sakinio pradžioje, pav.

He told us to come in, by which I knew, that he was in a good temper.	Jis mums pasakė, kad įeitumėm, tad ir supratau, kad jis buvo geroj nuotaikoj.

(e) Bet prielinksnis negali stovėti prieš santykini įvardį that, ir visais atvejais anglų kalbos santykiniuose sakiniuose pasireiškia tendencija dėti prielinksnį sakinio gale, kiek tik tai galima.

Tačiau prielinksnis neturėtų būti labai toli nuo santykinio įvardžio, ir kartais, be §(d) paminėto pavyzdžio, kad išvengtumėm kalbos neaiškumo arba nesklandumo, turime padėti prielinksnį prieš santykinį įvardį.

Pav. galima parašyti:

That is the pen that he wrote his book with. — Štai plunksna, kuria jis parašė savo knygą.

Bet jei santykinis sakinys būtų ilgesnis, jis turėtų prasidėti žodžiu with which, pav.

That is the pen, with which Dante, the greatest of all Christian poets, wrote his Divine Comedy. — Štai plunksna, kuria Dante, didžiausias visų krikščionijos rašytojų, parašė savo Dieviškąją Komediją.

(f) Santykinio įvardžio kilmininko linksnis yra whose, pav.

That's the man, whose name is so difficult to pronounce. — Štai žmogus, kurio pavardę taip sunku ištarti.

Santykinio sakinio veiksmažodžio papildinys, eidamas su whose, turi stovėti tuoj po jo, pav.

That's the bitch whose puppy I bought yesterday. — Štai kalė, kurios šunytį vakar pirkau.

Christmas Night.

We left the children's party in time to go back and dress for ours. The Weavers always have a large dinner-party on Christmas night and a lot of their relations come to it, and some friends too. The men all wore what they call "tails", that is, tail coats, white waistcoats, and white ties, except one

man who was a Scot and who came in a kilt, with a black velvet coat and silver buttons. We women all had on our best and I was pleased to see Meg wearing the amber beads, which went very well with her soft yellow dress.

The dinner table looked very festive: it had no cloth on, but just fine white lace mats, and the dark wood was so smooth and polished that you could almost see your face in it. There were six white candles in old silver candle-sticks, and we ate by these alone. They gave a beautiful soft light, and I have never seen wine glasses and silver look so well before.

It was a pleasant change from hard electricity, and there is no doubt that electric light is bad for the eyes. Since it was first used far more people have had to wear glasses.

We began dinner with hare soup, and sherry to drink. This was followed by roast turkey and goose, potatoes, brussels sprouts, and roast chestnuts, with champagne. Then there was Christmas pudding. In the kitchen they had poured a little brandy over it, and then put a match to it, so that it was carried in burning with a blue flame. At the same time we ate a hard sauce made of sugar and butter. Then there was fresh fruit of all kinds, including grapes

and a delicious pine-apple, so that at the end I felt I had had a very good dinner.

After coffee we left the men with their port and brandy, and later, when they joined us in the drawing-room, we played games. Some of these were almost as childish as the one we had played in the afternoon, though we didn't make so much noise as the children.

One game was called "Turn the trencher". We all sat round the fire in a large semi-circle, and each chose the name of a flower. I chose a poppy, Meg a pansy, and Simon a sunflower. Then someone went into the middle with a trencher (that is, a large flat wooden plate to put a loaf of bread on), and spun it round on the floor, calling out the name of a flower. The person whose flower it was had to get up and run to the trencher and pick it up without letting it fall flat, and then spin it again, calling out the name of another flower. If you let the trencher fall flat on the floor, you had to "pay a forfeit". Actually the forfeits were not paying anything but doing something. For instance, when Simon let the trencher fall, they said to him:

"Bow to the wittiest, kneel to the prettiest, and kiss the one you love the best."

He bowed to a picture they have of Jane Aus-

ten, the novelist, knelt to his dog, whom he said was more beautiful than anyone else in the room, and kissed his own hand, which made everyone laugh.

The Scot was told to dance in one corner, sing in another, laugh in another and weep in another. He got Meg to play the piano for him, and then going into one corner of the room he gave us a Highland dance, with wild shouts and much stamping on the floor. It was very fine; but as for the rest there wasn't much difference between his singing, laughing and weeping.

Meg's forfeit was to kiss her big toe, which she did, not without difficulty.

When someone called out poppy I had half forgotten that it was my flower and I reached the trencher too late. They told me to tell a story, and at first I felt very shy and couldn't think what to tell them. Then I remembered that probably none of them had ever heard about Egle, Queen of the Snakes, so I told them the story. They all agreed that it was one of the most beautiful they had ever heard. One woman said:

"I've always had a horror of snakes, but now you've made me almost like them."

"Shall I give you one for a Christmas present next year?" said Simon.

"No, thank you," she said, politely but firmly.

I shall always remember that Christmas Day with pleasure.

Revenge.

Arthur: I had a great pleasure at the dentist's yesterday.

Robert: I don't understand. At the dentist's?

Arthur: Yes. When I came into the waiting-room I found my former dentist there, waiting to have a tooth pulled out.

Proverb: While there's life there's hope.

Proverbial Phrase: As hungry as a hunter.

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1. Can you see through lace curtains from inside and outside? 2. Does the chestnut tree come into leaf before the lime? 3. Do its leaves fall after oak leaves? 4. Where do pine-apples come from? 5. If you put salt on the fire, what colour of flame does it burn with? 6. How many names of flowers do you know in English? 7. What pictures have you in your dining-room? 8. When do poppies first flower? 9. What's the difference between wild pansies and garden pansies? 10. What did the trees do when Orpheus played? 11. Where did Egle find the snake? 12. What time of day are you hungriest?

Written Exercises.

(a) Fill in each gap with a preposition, and put the bracketed verbs in the correct tenses:

I have been in Bristol — Friday and shall be here — another week. Since I (come) we (be) to see a lot of old churches including St. Mary's, which Queen Elizabeth (say) (be) the most beautiful church in England. On Sunday we (go) up to the bridge over the river. It is so high that — looking down I (feel) sick. If you (jump) off it, it (take) a long time before you (reach) the water.

(b)

1. Staugdamas jis dėjosi liūtas esąs, ir mano pusbrolis pradėjo verkti. (56 §c, 59)
2. Ką tik mačiau vieną lovų, kurioje yra miegojusi karalienė Elžbieta. (40, 64)
3. Netekdamas pusiausvyros, jis stvėrėsi savo brolio, kuris drauge su juo įkrito į ežerą. (56 §b)
4. Jis buvo vienas įdomiausių žmonių, kurie pas mus lankydavosi. (64 §a)
5. Neišeisiu iki pabaigsiu tvarkyti visus kambarius apačioj, (54 §b, 59)

THE SIXTY-FIFTH LESSON.

(a) Išskiriamasis klausiamasis įvardis yra which, pav.

Which of you is the owner of this dog?	Kas jūsų yra šito šuns savininkas?

(b) Kiti klausiamieji įvardžiai yra who, kalbant apie žmones, ir what, kalbant apie daiktus. Bet who vartojamas tiktai ten, kur atsakymas turi tikrai pažymėti ką nors. Jei atsaky-

mas tikrai nepažymės, turime vartoti what ir kalbėdami apie žmones, pav.

Who are you?—I am John Weaver.	Kas Tamsta esi? — John Weaver.
What are you? — I am a soldier, an Englishman, etc.	Kas Tamsta esi? — Kareivis, anglas ir t.t.

(c) Who? neeina būdvardžiu. — What?, eidamas būdvardžiu, išskiria vieną arba kelius iš visų kitų tokių pačių dalykų. Which? išskiria vieną arba kelius iš kai kurių jau pažymėtų daiktų arba žmonių, pav.

What book are you reading?	Kurią knygą tu skaitai?
Come to lunch with us next week. Which day will suit you best?	Ateik pas mus pusryčių kitą savaitę. Kurią dieną tau būtų patogiausia?
What day is to-day? It's Friday,	Kokia diena šiandien? Penktadienis.

(d)

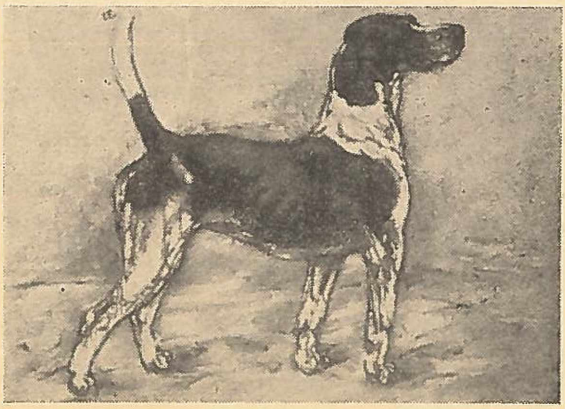
What's he like?	Kas jis toks?
What's it like to-day?	Koks oras šiandien?
What sort of a holiday did you have in Roumania?	Kokios buvo jūsų atostogos Rumunijoj?
What kind of a dog is that?	Koks yra šitas šuo?

Boxing Day.

The day after Christmas is called Boxing Day in England, because on that day they used to give boxes of money to the people who served them.

When I came down to breakfast I was surprised to see Mr. Weaver in a scarlet tail coat ("pink" they call it, though pink is really a different colour), white breeches and black riding boots. Simon was also dressed for riding, but he wasn't in "pink". Then I remembered that they were going hunting, and that Meg and I were to follow on foot.

It was a beautiful day with a cloudless sky and a cool breeze blowing from the sea. The hunt met outside on old inn, and when we got there they were almost ready to start. There were several men in "pink", some wearing top hats and some black velvet caps. There were also a lot of women on horseback, mostly riding astride. But I was particulary interested in two who were riding side saddle, that is, with both legs on the same side of the horse, and only one foot in tho stirrup. They looked very elegant.



Meg seemed to know everybody. She also knew

a lot of the hounds, by names, and as she called each one it came up to her, wagging its tail, and licked her hand. A full pack of foxhounds is fifty-two, the same as a pack of cards. Foxes do a lot of damage in England, especially by stealing hens. But to shoot a fox is considered shameful, because if they were shot there would soon be none left for the hounds to hunt. So as a rule farmers neither shoot nor trap them, and the hunt often pays for the loss of chickens.

They started off down the road, and then turned into a field. Meg and I left them and went leisurely up to some high ground. From there we could see the hounds with tails up and noses down, sniffing among the dead bracken. Once a frightened pheasant rose into the air. The huntsman cried to them the whole time:

"Find him, beauties, push him out!" making also a lot of strange noises.

They soon went into a copse and we couldn't see them very well, but suddenly one of them gave a whimper and then we heard the huntsman's horn and more whimpers. The shrill whimpering grew into a cry as the rest of the hounds took the scent. We ran along the ridge in hopes of seeing better, but the hounds soon broke out of the copse on the

other side in full cry. We heard the horn and shouts of "Gone Awa-a-a-ay!" and the sound of horses' hooves as they cantered downhill away from us. We could see them no longer, so we ran up on to the top of the hill behind.

"We're in luck to-day," said Meg. "They don't usually find half so quickly. Sometimes they don't find at all."

The sounds of the hunt grew fainter, but after a minute or two we heard the horn again and above the cry of the hounds we heard a faint "Halloo — o-o-oo!"

"They must have got sight of him," said Meg.

But we could see nothing, so we started off down the hill.

"There he goes!" shouted Meg suddenly, catching me by the arm.

I followed her finger with my eyes, and could just see a little dark shape racing across a field in the valley. Then the hounds came into view, not far behind him, and then the hunt, no longer all together, but thinned out into a long line of galloping horses. It was a splendid sight: over hedges and ditches and walls and streams they went. One horse was already riderless, and we saw another fall

at a stream where the ground must have been very slippery.

"A man was killed hunting not far from here last Spring," said Meg. "I'm always a little anxious about Simon and my father. Simon's already broken his collar-bone once, and Dad not only that but also an arm and a leg. Look, there he is, and there's Simon."

"I can't see Simon," I said.

"There, near the front, on the chestnut. Just watch him jump!" she said proudly. "He's not afraid of anything."

All this time we were running downhill, and when we came up with the hunt, the hounds had already killed. The Master snatched the dead body from them and cut off the head and tail which he gave to Meg. She then introduced me and said it was my first day's hunting, and that I must be blooded. He laughed and asked if I minded being blooded. Not knowing what it was I said I didn't mind, and he smeared my cheeks with the fox's blood. He then threw the rest of the body to the hounds, who ate it. Meg had the head (or "mask" as they call it) stuffed, and gave it me to take home, so that I still have a souvenir of my first day's hunting.

Proverb: Rome was not built in a day.*

Proverbial Phrase: To go the whole hog.**

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1. How much does a box of matches cost? 2. What does a dog do when it's pleased? 3. What animals are trapped in Lithuania? 4. What do you call a little wood and little wind in English? 5. What's the difference between a fox's tail and a dog's? 6. Which is the faster, to canter or to gallop? 7. Where do you put your feet when you ride? 8. Where do you sit? 9. What damage do rabbits do in gardens? 10. Is it worse to break an arm or a leg? 11. Which has the longest tail feathers, a magpie or a hawk? 12. What's the difference between a cock and a hen pheasant?

Written Exercises.

(a) Tell the story of Egle (to where she asked her husband to let her go home) with the words you already know and the following new ones: blouse (moterių marškiniai), ash (uosis) aspen (drebulė).

(b)

1. Jeigu kas nors sakytų duosiąs jums šunį, katę arba triušį, ka ką pasirinktumėte. (37, 65)
2. Kas Tamsta esi ir ką čia veiki? — Aš esu naujasis virėjas ir verdu bulvių pietums. (21, 27, 65)
3. Kas švelniau: kūdikio skruostelis, rožės lapeliai ar gabaliukas šilko? (65)
4. Kas jie yra? Kurį jų Tamsta geriausiai pažįsti? — Vienas yra ūkininkas, antras — policininkas, o trečias — parlamento narys. Geriausiai pažįstu ūkininką. (65)

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* Compare: Sulig diena neprażysta žiedelis.
** Compare: Priėmęs arklį, priimsiu ir kamanų.

5. Jai besimaudant upėje, žaltys įšliaužė į rankovę jos rūbo, kurį ji buvo palikusi ant kranto. (30, 64 §c)

THE SIXTY-SIXTH LESSON.

(a) Elder ir eldest netaisyklingieji old aukštesnis ir aukščiausias laipsniai, vartojami kalbant apie šeimos narius.

He is the eldest son of my oldest friend.	Jis yra vyriausias mano seniausio bičiulio sūnus.
My elder brother is two years older than I am.	Mano vyresnis brolis yra dvejais metais vyresnis už mane.

Elder ir eldest beveik atitinka čia tikrinius vardus. Todėl po elder negalima pavartoti than. Jeigu žodis than yra reikalingas, sakome: older, ir kalbėdami apie šeimos narius, pav.

John is not my eldest brother. I have another older one (t.y. older than John)	Jonas nėra mano vyriausias brolis. Turiu dar vyresnį.

Kalbant apie kelių šeimų narius, older ir oldest vartojame:

Which is the oldest of the children? (jeigu yra ne tik vienos šeimos vaikų)	— Kuris vaikas vyriausias?
Which is the eldest of the children? (jeigu yra tik vienos šeimos vaikų).	— Kuris vaikas vyriausias?

(b) Quite paprastai reiškia visiškai.

Tačiau su kai kuriais veiksmažodžiais, kaip to like, to enjoy ir t.t., kokybiniais būdvardžiais, kaip pretty, clever, pleasant, enjoyable, quite neturi tokios stiprios reikšmės. Tokiais atvejais jį pabrėžiame.

I quite like him. — Aš jį gana mėgstu.
She's quite pretty. — Ji gana graži.

Tačiau quite ta prasme nevartojamas su labai stipriais žodžiais, kaip pav. to love, beautiful ir t.t. jei quite nėra pabrėžiamas vartojant su to like, pretty ir t. t., juo dažnai išreiškiame tam tikrą nustebimą.

Why, I quite like him! — Kaipgi, aš jį mėgstu!
Maniau kad jo nemėgstu, bet...
She's quite pretty. — Ji gana graži.
Sakei man, kad ji graži, bet...

Quite panašia prasme vartojamas dažnai su kitais veiksmažodžiais ir būdvardžiais. Tačiau iš intonacijos mums visuomet aišku, ar quite reiškia visiškai, ar tiktai nurodo tam tikrą nustebimą.

The Death of Robin Hood.

Robin and his men went to live at the king's court, and he himself served the king for a long time, but his men soon grew tired of their new life and one by one they ran away and became outlaws once more, so that Robin was left alone. Then he also began to long for Sherwood and his former independence. At court he was nobody, but he had once been lord of the forest, and had loved to wake with bird song in his ears, looking up at his roof of green leaves, with a day of freedom in front of him. So in the end he ran away too, and once more hunted the king's deer with his men. They lived

like this for many years, and Robin slowly began to realise that he was growing old. He was more easily tired, his wind was not so good, and sometimes if he made a sudden movement it hurt him. One morning he felt ill. He could not shoot straight and his head was hot, so he said to Little John:

"The prioress at Kirklees Abbey is my cousin. She is a wise woman. I'll go to her and ask her to bleed me and then I shall be better."

"Go if you must," said Little John, "but not without fifty of your best archers."

"What," cried Robin, "do you think my cousin will harm me? I'll not not take one man with me."

He set off by himself for Kirklees Abbey and knocked at the door. The prioress put her head out

of the window and when she saw Robin, she came downstairs and let him in.

"Will you please sit down, Cousin Robin,
And drink some beer with me?"
"No, I will neither eat nor drink,
Till I am bled by thee."*

She led Robin upstairs and told him to roll up his sleeve. Then she took a knife and put a dish under his arm to catch the blood. But though outwardly she seemed so kind, in her heart she hated her cousin, and instead of opening one of the little veins, she cut deep into a big artery. The blood poured out and after a while Robin felt himself growing weak.

"Bind up my arm, cousin," he said. "Surely I have bled enough."

But the prioress only smiled and said:

"I see you're no doctor, cousin. You must have patience."

Robin grew weaker and weaker and again he asked her to bind up his arm, saying:

"Surely it is enough now."

But again the prioress shook her head, smiling.

"Not yet, not yet, Cousin Robin," she said. "Be patient. It will soon be enough."

Then again for the third time he turned to her,

* The verses quoted are from the old ballad.

and putting all the strenght he could find into his voice, he said:

"Cousin, it is enough. Bind up my arm."

She gave him a long, searching look.

"Yes, Cousin Robin, it is enough," she said slowly. "Sit there while I find something to stop the blood."

She went out of the room, and shut the door behind her. Then Robin heard the key turn in the lock.

"What have you done," he cried weakly. But there was no answer. Robin held his sleeve against the wound to stop the bleeding, but he knew that it was too late. He staggered to the window, but he was too weak to climb out of it. Then he remembered the hunting horn that hung at his side. He put it to his mouth and blew three weak blasts; and Little John, sitting alone under a tree in the forest, heard the faint sound, and jumped to his feet crying:

"I'm afraid my master is almost dead, he blows so weakly."

He ran to the abbey as fast as he could, and broke the locks of the doors till he came to where Robin was lying. When he saw what had happened he fell on his knees, weeping, and cried:

"Grant me a favour, master."

"What favour?" said Robin weakly.

"Let me burn down this abbey with all its women inside it."

"No, No," said Robin, "I'll not grant you that favour. I never hurt a woman in all my life nor a man in their company. But give me my bow and help me to the window, so that I may shoot the last of many arrows; and where you find it, dig my grave.

"Lay me a green sod under my head
And another under my feet
And lay my bent bow at my side,
Which was my music sweet,
And make my grave of gravel and green,
Which is both right and meet.
Let me have length and breadth enough
And under my head a sod,
That they may say when I am dead
'Here lies bold Robin Hood'."

Proverb: Don't look a gift horse in the mouth.*

Proverbial Phrase: To call a spade a spade.**

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* Compare: Dovanai į dantis nežiūrėk
** Compare: Jis žodžių į saldainių popieriukus nevysto

What date is Independence Day in Lithuania? 2. How can you say, in other English words, "I want it very much"? 3. What would you do if you cut your finger badly? 4. What movement of the head means no? 5. What movement means yes? 6. How do you tell a horse's age? 7. How do you make a grave? 8. What do you do if your nose starts to bleed? 9. What adjective do "length" and "breadth" and "strength" come from? 10. What does it mean when a cat moves its tail?

Written exercises.

(a) Finish the story of Egle with the help of the following new words: bundle of silk (šilkų kuodelis), spinning-wheel (ratelis), bewitched (pakerėtas), witch (burtininkė), bake (kepti), toad (pamatinė), smith (kalvis), furnace (žaizdras), burst (plėšti), a going-home present (kiškio pyragas), pots and pans (indai ir rykai), bucket (kibiras), barley cake (ragaišis), mix (maišyti), leaven (raugas), smear (ištapyti), sieve (retis), scythe (dalgis), tremble (drebėti), comb (iššukuoti)

(b)

1. Lipdamas į medį, mano vyresnis brolis suplėšė mano geriausius rūbus, kuriais buvo apsivilkęs. (56 §e, 64 §c, 66 §a)
2. Jo vyriausias brolis, kuris neseniai išvažiavo į Škotiją, yra trejais metais vyresnis už jį. (40 §b, 64 §c, 66 §a)
3. Mano atostogos Švedijoj man gana patiko[1], bet verčiau būčiau likęs namie. (66 §b, 22)
4. Vieną dieną, kai jos vyriausias sūnus žaidė smėly, staiga paklausė ją, kur yra jos tėvas ir motina. (30, 36, 66 §a)
5. Jeigu ji nebūtų iškepusi pyrago, jos vyras nebūtų jai leidęs pareiti namo. (22, 37)

1 Geriau versti žodžiu *like*

VOCABULARY

of words not in part I.

A.

abbey ('αbi)	vienuolynas
abbot ('αbət)	vienuolyno viršininkas
about (ə'baut)	apie, maždaug
abroad (ə'brɔ:d)	užsienyje
accent ('αksənt)	ištarimas, kirtis
ache (eik)	skaudėjimas
ache	skaudėti
action ('αkšən)	veiksmas
actually ('αkčūəli)	iš tikrųjų
add (αd)	pridėti
admire (əd'maiə)	gerėtis
admit (əd'mit)	sutikti, įleisti
adore (ə'dɔ:)	dievinti
address (ə'dres)	adresas
advertisment (əd'və:tismənt)	skelbimas
advice (əd'vais)	patarimas
advise (əd'vaiz)	patarti
after ('ąftə) 54,56.	
agree (ə'gry)	sutikti
agriculture ('αgrikʌlčə)	agronomija, žemės ūkis
aim (eim)	tikslas, taikymas
alas (ə'ląs)	deja
Algebra ('αlžibrə)	algebra
alike (ə'laik)	panašus, tiek pat
Alleluia (αli'lūjə)	Aleliuja
allow (ə'lau)	leisti
already (ɔ:l'redi) 42.	jau
altar ('ɔltə)	altorius
although (ɔ:l'ðou)	nors
ambition (αm'bišən)	ambicija

America (ə'merikə) Amerika
amethyst ('aməθist) ametistas
among (ə'mʌŋ) 46 §b tarp
amuse (ə'mjūz) linksminti
ancient ('einšənt) senas
Andrew ('andrū) Andrius
anger ('aŋgə) piktumas
anger pykdyti
Angles ('aŋglz) senieji anglai
Angus ('aŋgəs)
ankle (aŋkl) čiurnis
annoyance (ə'nɔiəns) apmaudas, nemalonumas
Anthony ('antəni) Antanas
anxious ('aŋšəs) susirūpinęs
any ('eni) 62
ape (eip) beždžione
Apollo (ə'pɔlou) Apolonas
approach (ə'prouč) prisiartinti
apron ('eiprən) prijuostė
Arab ('arab) arabas
archer ('ačə) šaulys
Arcite ('ąsait)
argue ('ągjū) ginčytis
armour ('ąmə) šarvai
arrest (ə'rest) areštuoti
arrow ('arou) vilyčia
artery ('ątəri) arterija
as (əz) 54, 55.
as soon as 54, 55
astride (ə'straid) apžargom, raitas
astrologer (ə'strɔlədžə) astrologas
at (ət) 47,48 §c
Atlantic' Ocean (ə'tlantik 'oušən) Atlanto vandenynas
Athens ('aθinz) Atėnai
attack (ə'tak) užpuolimas
attack užpulti
attraction (ə'trakšən) pritraukimas
Augustine (ə'gʌstin) Augustinas

Australia (ɔs'treiliə) Australija
avoid (ə'vɔid) 59.
aye (ei) poez. visados

B.

baby ('beibi) kūdikis
bacon ('beikən) lašiniukai
bag (bɑg) krepšys, maišelis
balance ('bɑləns) svarstyklės
to lose your balance —netekti pusiausvyros, nustoti lygsvaros
bald (bɔ:ld) plikas
ballad ('bɑləd) baladė
band (bɑnd) orkestras
bang (bɑŋ) trenksmas
bank (bɑŋk) bankas, krantas
Bannockburn ('bɑnəkbə:n)
barley ('bąli) miežiai
basin ('beisən) baseinas, dubinys
sugar basin cukrinė
bass (beis) bosas
bat (bɑt) šikšnosparnis
bath (bą$\eth$) vonia
battle ('bɑtl) mūšis
be 57 §b, 61. būti
bead (byd) karolis
beard (biəd) barzda
beat (byt) mušti, plakti
beauty ('bjūti) gražumas, grožis
beer (biə) alus
beetle (bytl) vabalas
before (bi'fɔ:) 44, 56 §a
beg (beg) prašyti
beggar ('begə) elgeta
believe (bi'lyv) tikėti, manyti
below (bi'lou) po, apačioj
bend (bend), bent lenkti, linkti

bent (bent) žr. bend
berry ('beri) uoga
beside (bi'said) šalia
besides (bi'saidz) be to
bet (bet) lažybos
bet eiti iš lažybų
betray (bi'trei) išduoti
between (bi'twyn) 46 §b
bill (bil) snapas
bind (baind), bound rišti
binding ('baindiŋ) įrišimas
biscuit ('biskit) sausainis, pyragėlis
bit (bit) gabaliukas, kąsnelis
blast (bląst) gaudimas
bleed (blyd), bled kraujuoti, kraują nuleisti
blew (blū) žr. blow
blind (blaind) aklas
Blind Man's Buff ('blaindmɑnz 'bʌf) gužtputelė
blindfold ('blaindfould) užrištomis akimis
blindfold užrišti akis
blind-worm ('blaindwə:m) t. tikras driežas
blissful ('blisfəl) palaimintas
block (blɔk) kaladė
blood (blʌd) kraujas
blood patepti krauju
blot (blɔt) dėmė
blot suteršti, sugerti
blotting paper sugeriamas popieris
blow (blou) smūgis
blown (bloun) pražydęs
blow up susprogdinti
boar (bɔ:) šernas
boast (boust) girtis
bold (bould) drąsus
bone (boun) kaulas
bonfire ('bɔnfaiə) laužas
bookshelf ('bukšelf) lentyna

bookworm (ˈbukwə:m) knygų pelė
border (ˈbɔ:də) siena, riba
borrow (ˈbɔrou) pasiskolinti
bosom (ˈbuzəm) krūtinė
Bothwell (ˈbɔθwəl)
bottle (bɔtl) butelis
bottom (ˈbɔtəm) dugnas
bough (bau) šaka
bound (baund) žr. bind
bound for kryptimi
bow (bou) lankas
box (bɔks) dėžė
bracken (ˈbrɑkən) papartis
bracket (ˈbrɑkit) suskliausti
brandy (ˈbrɑndi) konjakas
bravery (ˈbreivəri) drąsumas
bread (bred) duona
breadth (bredθ) platumas
break (breik) pertrauka
breeches (ˈbričiz) raitelio kelnės
breeze (bryz) vėjas
bridge (bridž) tiltas
bright (brait) linksmas, šviesus
bring up užauginti
Bristol (ˈbristəl)
Britain (ˈbritən) Britanija
Briton (ˈbritən) britas
Brittany (ˈbritəni) Bretanija
broom (brūm) prožirnis (mažo krūmo pavidalo)
broth (brɔθ) tiršta sriuba
broad (brɔ:d) platus
bruise (brūz) guzas
bruise užmušti guzą
Brussels sprouts (ˈbrʌsəlz sprauts) Briuselio kopūstai
bug (bʌg) blakė
bull (bul) bulius
bunch (bʌnč) puokštė
bush (buš) krūmas

butt (bʌt) — stumti galvą
butter ('bʌtə) — sviestas
button ('bʌtən) — saga
by (bai) 48,56§c.

C.

cake (keik) — pyragas
call on — atlankyti
camel ('kaməl) — kupranugaris
Cambridge ('keimbridž) — Kembridžas
Canada ('kanədə) — Kanada
candle ('kandl) — žvake
candle-stick — žvakidė
canoe (kə'nū) — siaura valtelė (indėnų)
canter ('kantə) — bėgti šuoliais
cap (kap) — kepurė
captain ('kaptin) — kapitonas
capture ('kapčə) — suimti
card (kąd) — korta, korčiukė
care (kɛə) — rūpesnis
  to take care of him — rūpintis juo
careful ('kɛəfəl) — atsargus
cargo ('kągou) — krovinys
carol ('karəl) — Kalėdų giesmė
carpet ('kąpit) — kilimas
carriage ('karidž) — vagonas
carving knife ('kąviŋnaif) — peilis mėsai piaustyti
case (keis) — atsitikimas
  in that case — šiuo atveju
  in any case — kiekvienu atveju
castle (kąsl) — pilis
cathedral (kə'θydrəl) — katedra
Catholic ('kaθəlik) — katalikas
cauliflower ('kɔliflauə) — žiedbastučiai
ceder ('sydə) — kedras
celebrated ('selibreitid) — garsus

cellar ('selə)	rūsis
Celtic ('keltik)	keltų
century ('senčəri)	šimtmetis
certain ('sə:tən)	tikras
a certain	kaž koks
champagne (šɑm'pein)	šampanas
chapel ('čɑpəl)	koplyčia
character ('kɑriktə)	būdas
charitable (čɑritəbl)	geras, mielaširdingas
charm (čąm)	burtai
chase (čeis)	vytis
cheer up (čiə ʌp)	linksminti, palinksminti
cheerful ('čiəfəl)	geroj nuotaikoj, linksmas
chemist ('kemist)	vaistininkas
chest (čest)	krutinė
chestnut ('česnʌt)	kaštonas, bėras
chief (čyf)	vadas, viršininkas
chief	svarbiausias
childhood ('čaildhud)	vaikystė
childish ('čaildiš)	vaikiškas
chimney ('čimni)	kaminas
Chinaman ('čainəmən)	kinietis
choke (čouk)	uždusti, uždusinti
choice (čɔis)	išrinkimas
choir (kwaiə)	choras
choose, chose, chosen (čūz, čouz, čouzən)	rinkti, išrinkti
Christ (kraist)	Kristus
christen ('krisən)	krikštyti
Christmas Eve ('krisməs yv)	Kūčios, Kalėdų priešdienis
Christopher ('kristəfə)	
churchyard ('čə:čjąd)	kapinės
cinnamon ('sinəmən)	cinamonas
city ('siti)	didesnis miestas
Civil War ('sivil wɔ:)	pilietinis karas
claim (kleim)	reikalavimas
claim	reikalauti
clan (klɑn)	giminė

clash (klɑš)	žvangėjimas
class (kląs)	klasė
cliff (klif)	uola
close (klouz)	uždaryti
close-fitting (klous 'fitiŋ)	gražiai aptemptas
closely ('klousli)	arti
cloudless ('klaudləs)	be debesų
clutch (klʌč)	griebti
coal (koul)	anglis
cocoa ('koukou)	kakao
coffee ('kɔfi)	kava
coin (kɔin)	pinigas (moneta)
collar-bone ('kɔləboun)	raktikaulis
collect (kə'lekt)	surinkti
come up to	prieiti
company ('kʌmpəni)	draugija
condemn (kən'dem)	pasmerkti
confuse (kən'fjūz)	suklaidinti
conquer ('kɔŋkə)	nugalėti
conqueror ('kɔŋkərə)	nugalėtojas
consider (kən'sidə)	svarstyti
conspirator (kən'spirətə)	sąmokslininkas
Constable ('kʌnstəbl)	
contemporary (kən'tempərəri)	tuolaikinis
content (kən'tent)	pasitenkinimas
continental (kɔnti'nentəl)	kontinento
continual (kən'tinjūəl)	nuolatinis
continue (kən'tinjū)	tęsti
convert (kən'və:t)	krikštyti
cook (kuk)	virti
cool (kūl)	vėsus
cool	vėsinti
coot (kūt)	vandens vištėlė
copy ('kɔpi)	egzempliorius
corner ('kɔ:nə)	kampas
corpse (kɔ:ps)	lavonas
correct (kə'rekt)	teisingas
couch (kauč)	guolis, sofa

counter ('kauntə)	pardavėjo stalas
course (kɔ:s)	valgis, davinys
court (kɔ:t)	dvaras
coward ('kouəd)	bailys
cowshed ('kaušed)	karvinė
crack (krɑk)	plyšys, įtrūkimas
crack	trūkti
cracker ('krɑkə)	tauškutis
craggy ('krɑgi)	akmenuotas
crawl (krɔ:l)	šliaužti
cream (krym)	grietinė
creature ('kryčə)	sutvėrimas
cricket ('krikit)	kriketas (žaidimas)
critical ('kritikl)	kritiškas
crocodile ('krɔkədail)	krokodilas
crops (krɔps)	javai
cross (krɔs)	kryžius
cross	pereiti
crowd (kraud)	minia
crowd	grūstis
crown (kraun)	karūna
crown	vainikuoti
crucifix ('krūsifiks)	kančia
cruel ('krūil)	žiaurus
cry (krai)	rėkti, verkti
cunning ('kʌniŋ)	gudrus
curious ('kjɔ:riəs)	keistas
curtain ('kə:tn)	užuolaida
custom ('kʌstm)	paprotys
customs	muitas
customs officer	muitinės valdininkas

D.

daffodil ('dafədil)	geltonas narcisas
dagger ('dɑgə)	durtuvas

dairy ('dɛəri)	pieninė
daisy ('deizi)	remunė
damage ('dɑmidž)	žala
dance (dąns)	šokis
dance	šokti
danger ('deindžə)	pavojus
dangerous ('deindžrəs)	pavojingas
dare (dɛə) 44 §c	
Darnley ('dąnli)	
date from	pradėti data...
David ('deivid)	Dovydas
dawn (dɔ:n)	aušra
dawn	aušti
deaf (def)	kurčias
deck (dek)	dėnis
declare (di'klɛə)	paskelbti, pareikšti
decorate ('dekəreit)	puošti
decoration (dekə'reišn)	papuošimas
deep (dyp)	gilus
deer (diə)	elnias
defeat (di'fyt)	pralaimėjimas
defeat	pralaimėti
defend (di'fend)	ginti
defender (di'fendə)	gynėjas
delicate ('delikət)	švelnus
delightful (di'laitfəl)	labai malonus
descend (di'send)	lipti žemyn
descended from	kilęs
desert ('dezət)	dykuma
desperate ('despərət)	beviltiškas
Destiny ('destini)	likimas
devil ('devl)	velnias
devoted (di'voutid)	ištikimas, atsidavęs
dew (djū)	rasa
diamond ('daiəmənd)	briliantas
Diana (dai'ɑnə)	Diana
difficult ('difikəlt)	sunkus
difficulty ('difikəlti)	sunkumas, keblumas

dig (dig), dug — kasti
dignity ('digniti) — prakilnumas
dim (dim) — neaiškus
dine (dain) — pietauti
dining-car ('dainiŋką) — vagonas-restoranas
dip (dip) — nusileisti
disappear (disə'piə) — išnykti, dingti
disease (di'zyz) — liga
disguise (diz'gaiz) — persirengimas (į svetimus drabužius)
disguise — persirengti
dispute (dis'pjūt) — ginčas
ditch (dič) — griovys
divine (di'vain) — dieviškas
doctor ('dɔktə) — daktaras
dormitory ('dɔ:mətri) — miegamasis kambarys (bendrabuty)
double (dʌbl) — dvigubas
doubtful ('dautfəl) — abejotinas
downhill (daun'hil) — žemyn
downstairs (daun'stɛəz) — žemyn laiptais, apačioje
dozen (dʌzn) — tuzinas
drag (drαg) — vilkti
draw (drɔ:), drew, drawn — traukti
draw lots — burtus traukti
drawn (drɔ:n) žr. draw
dreadful ('dredfəl) — baisus
dream (drym) — sapnas
dream, dreamt (dremt) — sapnuoti, svajoti
dress up — apsirengti svetimais drabužiais
drew (drū) žr. draw
drip (drip) — varvėti
drive (draiv), drove, driven — važiuoti, varyti
driven (drivn) žr. drive
drop (drɔp) — lašas
drop — lašėti, varvėti, numesti
drove (drouv), žr. drive
drum (drʌm) — būgnas

dug (dʌg) žr. dig
duke (djūk) kunigaikštis
dull (dʌl) mulvinas, nuobodus
Dutch (dʌč) olandai, olandų, olandų kalba

E.

earn (ə:n) uždirbti
eart (ə:ð) žemė, pasaulis
eel (yl) ungurys
effort ('efət) pastangos
either ('aiðə) 63
elder ('eldə) 66. žr. old vyresnis
eldest ('eldist) 66. žr. old vyriausias
election (i'lekšən) rinkimas
electricity (ilek'trisiti) elektra
elegant ('eligənt) elegantiškas
emblem ('embləm) simbolis
emerald ('emrəld) smaragdas
Emily ('emili) Emilija
emperor ('emprə) imperatorius
empire ('empaiə) imperija
enable (in'eibl) įgalinti
encouragement (in'kʌridžmənt) paraginimas
enemy ('enəmi) priešas
engaged (in'geidžd) susižadėjęs
entertain (entə'tein) vaišinti, linksminti
entirely (in'taiəli) visiškai
epitaph ('epitąf) užrašas ant kapo
escape (i'skeip) pabėgimas
escape pabėgti
Europe ('jɔ:rəp) Europa
European (jɔ:rə'piən) europietis
event (i'vent) įvykis
  at all events šiaip ar taip
ever since nuo to laiko

ewe (jū)	avis
excuse (ik'scjūs)	atsiprašymas, pasiteisinimas
expect (ik'spekt)	laukti, tikėtis
experience (ik'spiəriəns)	prityrimas
experienced (ik'spiəriənst)	prityręs
eyelid ('ailid)	(akies) vokas

F.

faint (feint)	silpnas
fail (feil)	nepavykti
fair (fɛə)	šviesus, gražus, teisingas
fairy ('fɛəri)	laumė
faith (feiθ)	tikėjimas, tikyba
fasten (fąsn)	pritvirtinti
favour ('feivə)	malonė
feast (fyst)	puota
feast	puotauti
feather ('feðə)	plunksna
festive ('festiv)	šventadieniškas
fierce (fiəs)	laukinis, žiaurus, aršus
fight (fait)	kova
fight, fought	kovoti
fighter ('faitə)	kovotojas
figure ('figə)	pavidalas, figūra
final ('fainəl)	galutinas
fine (fain)	puikus
fine	uždėti piniginę pabaudą
firewood ('faiəwud)	malkos
firework ('faiəwə:k)	feierverkas
firm (fə:m)	tvirtas
fist (fist)	kumštis
flag (flɑg)	veliava
flame (fleim)	liepsna
flame	liepsnoti
flat (flɑt)	plokščias

flick (flik) išmesti nykščiu
fool (fūl) kvailys
foolish ('fūliš) neapgalvotas
footbal ('futbɔ:l) futbolas
for 50.
force (fɔ:s) jėga
force versti
forest ('fɔrist) miškas
foretell (fɔ:'tel) pranasauti
forfeit ('fɔ:fit) nuostolis
forgave (fə'geiv) žr. forgive
forgive (fə'giv) forgave, forgiven atleisti (dovanoti)
form (fɔ:m) klasė
former ('fɔ:mə) senas
Fortune ('fɔ:tjūn) laimė
forward ('fɔ:wəd) pirmyn
fought (fɔ:t) žr. fight
foxhound ('fɔkshaund) medžioklinių šunų veislė (lapių medžioklei)
free (fry) laisvas
free atpalaiduoti
freedom ('frydəm) laisvė
frequent ('frykwənt) dažnas
friendly ('frendli) draugiškas
frisk (frisk) šokinėti
from 51.
front (frʌnt) pryšakinis
front door priekinės durys
frontier ('frʌntiə) siena
fry (frai) kepti
fun (fʌn) juokas, linksmumas
in fun juokais
funeral (fjūnərəl) laidotuvės
furious (fjūriəs) įniršęs
future (fjūčə) ateitis

G.

Gaelio ('geilik)	galų
gain (gein)	laimėti, skubėti (apie laikrodžius)
galleon ('galiən)	viduramžių būrinis laivas
gallery ('galəri)	galerija
gallop ('galəp)	zovada
game (geim)	žaidimas
garment ('gąmənt)	rūbas, drabužis
garter ('gątə)	kojaraikštis
gather ('gaðə) 51.	surinkti, suprasti
George (džɔ:dž)	Jurgis
generous (dženərəs)	duosnus
gentle (džentl)	švelnus
Germanic (džə:'manik)	germanų
gift (gift)	dovana
glance (gląns)	žvilgsnis
glasses ('gląsiz)	akiniai
glisten ('glisən)	blizgėti, žibėti
gloom (glūm)	niurumas
glove (glʌv)	pirštinė
go up to	prieiti
gong (gɔŋ)	gongas (skarda į kurią muša, kviesdami pietums ir pan.)
good-looking (gud'lukiŋ)	gražus
gorgeous (gɔ:džəs)	puikus
grand-daughter ('grandɔ:tə)	anūkė
grant (grąnt)	suteikti
grape (greip)	vynuogė
grape fruit ('greipfrūt)	vaisius, panašus į citriną, bet didesnis ir saldesnis
gravel ('gravəl)	žvyras
great-niece ('greit'nys)	seserėčios ar brolvaiko duktė
Greece (grys)	Graikija
Greek (gryk)	graikas, graikų
greet (gryt)	sveikinti
Gregory ('gregəri)	Grigas
grew (grū) žr. grow	

grill (gril) spirginti, kepti
groan (groun) vaitoti
group (grūp) grupė
grow (grou) grew, grown augti
grown (groun) žr. grow
guard (gąd) sargas, konduktorius
guard saugoti
gunpowder ('gʌnpaudə) parakas

H.

hall (hɔ:l) salė
hammer ('hαmə) plaktukas
handsome ('hαnsəm) gražus
hand down perduoti
hare (hɛə) kiškis
harm (hąm) žala
harm kenkti
harp (hąp) arfa
hatchet ('hačit) kirvis
have 43, 44.
haven (heivn) uostas
haystack ('heistαk) šieno kupeta
headache ('hedeik) galvos skaudėjimas
heal (hyl) išgydyti, išgyti
heap (hyp) krūva
heather ('heðə) viržės
heavy ('hevi) sunkus
hedge (hedž) gyvatvorė
hedge-hog ('hedžɔg) ežys
height (hait) aukštumas
helmet ('helmit) šalmas
help (help) padėti
help yourself patarnaukite sau, paimkite
hence (hens), poez. iš čia
heroine ('herouin) herojė, karžygė

herring ('heriŋ) silkė
hid (hid) žr. hide
hide (haid), hid, hidden slėpti
hidden (hidn) žr. hide paslėptas
Highlands ('hailənds) Aukštoji Škotija
history ('histri) istorija
hit (hit), hit suduoti
hither ('hiðə) poez. čia, čionai
hockey (hɔki)
hog (hɔg) paršas
holly ('hɔli) krūmo pavidalo augalas (primenąs putiną, turi raudonas uogas)
holy ('houli) šventas
honest ('ɔnist) teisingas
honour ('ɔnə) garbė
hoof, hooves (hūf hūvs) kanopa
hope (houp) viltis
hope tikėtis
horn (hɔ:n) ragas
horrible ('hɔrəbl) baisus, biaurus
horror ('hɔrə) siaubas
hospitality (hɔspi'tæliti) vaisingumas
host (houst) šeimininkas
hostess ('houstis) šeimininkė
hotness ('hɔtnəs) karštumas
hound (haund) medžioklinis šuo
huge (hjūdž) didžiulis
hunger ('hʌŋgə) alkis
hungry ('hʌŋgri) alkanas
hunt (hʌnt) medžiotojai
hunt medžioti
hunter ('hʌntə) medžiotojas
huntsman ('hʌntsmən) medžiotojo tarnas
hurry ('hʌri) skubėjimas
hurry skubėti
hymn (him) giesmė
hymn garbinti

I.

ice (ais)	ledas
imitate ('imiteit)	pamėgždžioti
important (im'pɔ:tənt)	svarbus
impression (im'prešən)	įspūdis
improbable (im'prɔbəbl)	netikėtinas
in 47, 56 §c	
inch (inš)	colis
include (in'klūd)	įskaityti
independence (indi'pendəns)	nepriklausomybė, savistovumas
India ('indiə)	Indija
influence ('influəns)	įtaka
influence	turėti įtakos
injure ('indžə)	sužaloti
inn (in)	smuklė
innocent ('inəsənt)	nekaltas
instinct ('instiŋkt)	instinktas
intelligent (in'telidžənt)	išmintingas
intend (in'tend)	ketinti
intention (in'tenšən)	ketinimas, nusistatymas
introduce (intrə'djūs)	supažindinti
invade (in'veid)	įsibrauti
invader (in'veidə)	įsibriovėlis
invention (in'venšən)	išradimas
invitation (invi'teišən)	pakvietimas
inwardly ('inwədli)	vidujiniai
Ireland ('aiələnd)	Airija
Irish ('aiəriš)	airas, airių
iron (aiən)	geležis
iron-ware ('aiənwɛə)	geležies prekė
island ('ailənd)	sala
isthmus ('ismәs)	sąsmauka
ivory ('aivəri)	dramblio kaulas
ivy ('aivi)	gebenė

J.

Jack (džɑk)	Jonukas
Jacob ('džeikəb)	Jokūbas
jam (džɑm)	uogienė
Jane Austen (džein 'ɔ:stin)	
jealous ('dželəs)	pavydus
jewel ('džūil)	brangenybė
jingle (džiŋgl)	skambėjimas
Joan of Arc (džoun əv'ąk)	Orleano mergelė
join (džɔin)	jungti, prisidėti
joy (džɔi)	džiaugsmas
joyful ('džɔifəl)	linksmas
judge (džʌdž)	teisėjas
judge	teisti
judgement ('džʌdžmənt)	sprendimas
Julius Caesar ('džūliəs 'syzə)	Julius Cezaris
just (džʌst) 40, 41.	tik, lygiai
Jutes (džūts)	jutai

K.

kilt (kilt)	škotų nešiojamas klostytas sijonukas
kindness ('kaindnəs)	gerumas
Kirklees Abbey ('kə:klyz 'ɑbi)	
kiss (kis)	bučkis
kiss	bučiuoti
knee (ny)	kelias
kneel (nyl), knelt	klaupti
knelt (nelt) žr. kneęl	
knight (nait)	riteris
knock down	parversti

L.

lace (leis)	mezginiai, neriniai
ladder ('lɑdə)	kopėčios

laid (leid) žr. lay
lamb (lɑm) ėriukas
landowner ('lɑndounə) žemės savininkas
landscape ('lɑndskeip) reginys
Latin (l'ɑtin) lotynų
latter ('lɑtə)
the latter pastarasis
laughter ('ląftə) juokas
lavender ('lɑvində) levandra
law (lɔ:) įstatymas
law-court ('lɔ:kɔ:t) teismas (įstaiga)
lay (lei) poez. daina
lay (lei) dėti, padengti
lazy ('leizi) tingus
lead (led) švinas
lead (lyd), led vesti
leader ('lydə) vadas
leap (lyp) peršokti
learned ('lə:nid)
led (led) žr. lead mokytas
ledge (ledž) briauna, kraštas
leek (lyk) svogūno pavidalo augalas
legation (li'geišən) pasiuntinybė
lend (lend) lent skolinti
length (leηθ) ilgumas
lent (lent) žr. lend
liberty ('libəti) laisvė
lick (lik) laižyti
lie (lai) melas
lift (lift) liftas
like (laik) 60. mėgti
line (lain) dėti pamušalą
lip (lip) lūpa
lists (lists) varžybų vieta (arena)
listen in ('lisən'in) klausytis radio
literature ('litrəčə) literatūra
Lloyd George (lɔid džɔ:dž)
loaf (louf) kepalas

loathe (louð) — biaurėtis
look (luk) — išreiška
look up to — žiūrėti į viršų, gerėtis
lose (lūz), lost — pamesti
loss (lɔs) — nuostolis
lost (lɔst) žr. lose
lot (lɔt) — burtas
  draw lots — traukti burtus
love (lʌv) — meilė
lover ('lʌvə) — mėgėjas, mylimasis
Lowlands ('louləndz) — Žemoji Škotija
loyalty ('lɔiəlti) — ištikimybė
luggage ('lʌgidž) — keleivio daiktai
lullaby ('lʌləbai) — lopšinė
lump (lʌmp) — gabaliukas, kąsnelis
lung (lʌŋ) — plautis
luxuriuos (ləg'žɔ:riəs) — ištaigingas

M.

magic ('mædžik) — užburiantis
magnificence (mæg'nifisəns) — puikumas
magnificent (mæg'nifisənt) — puikus
main (mein) — svarbiausias
  main road — didelė gatvė
majesty ('mædžəsti) — didenybė
Malcolm ('mælkəm)
manage ('mænidž) — pavykti
mantlepiece ('mæntlpys) — lentynėlis virš židinio
manuscript ('mænjūskript) — rankraštis
march (mąč) — žygiuoti
Margaret ('mągrit) — Margerita
mark (mąk) — ženklas, žymė
mark — markė
mark — žymėti
market ('mąkit) — prekyvietė, turgus
marmalade ('mąməleid) — apelsinų uogienė

Marş (mąz)	Marsas
Martha ('mąϑə)	Morta
mask (mąsk)	kaukė
mat (mαt)	padėklėlis po indu (ant stalo)
match (mαč)	degtukas
match	rungtynės
mate (meit)	patinėlis, patelė
matter ('mαtə)	reikalas
no matter what	nesvarbu kas
may (mei) 43, 44.	
mayor (mɛə)	burmistras
mead (myd)	midus
mean (myn)	šykštus, niekšiškas
meanness ('mynnəs)	niekšybe, taupumas
meantime (myn'taim)	tuo tarpu
measure ('mežə)	matuoti
measurement ('mežəmənt)	matas
meat (myt)	mėsa
medal ('medəl)	medalis
medicine ('medsən)	vaistai, medicina
meet (myt) poez.	tinkąs
meeting ('mytiŋ)	susitikimus, susirinkimas, posėdis
melody ('meləd i)	melodija
menu ('meinu)	
mention ('menšən)	paminėti
mercy ('mə:si)	malonė, pasigailėjimas
message ('mesidž)	žinia, pranešimas
method ('meϑəd)	metodas
middle (midl)	vidurys
midnight ('midnait)	vidunaktis
might (mait) 43, 44	
mild (maild)	švelnus
mill-wheel ('milwyl)	malūno ratas
mind (maind)	protas
make up your mind	nusistatyti
mind	rūpintis, turėti ką nors prieš
minister ('ministə)	ministeris
mint (mint)	mėta

miracle ('mirəkl) stebūklas
miserable ('mizrəbl) vargšas
misplaced (mis'pleist) nevietoj
mistletoe ('misltou) amalas
mix (miks) maišyti, painioti
moan (moun) vaitojimas
modern ('mɔdən) modernus
moidore (mɔi'dɔ:)
molehill ('moulhil) kurmiarausis
monk (mʌŋk) vienuolis
Moscow ('mɔskou) Maskva
moss (mɔs) samanos
motion ('moušən) judėjimas
mount (maunt) užlipti, užsėsti
mourn (mɔ:n) liūdėti
movement ('mūvmənt) judėjimas, judesys
must (mʌst) 43, 44
mustard ('mʌstəd) garstyčios
mutton ('mʌtn) aviena
mysterious (mis'tiəriəs) paslaptingas

N.

nail (neil) vinis
nail kalti
national ('nαšənəl) tautiškas
native ('neitiv) čiabūvis
nature ('neičə) gamta
narrow ('nαrou) siauras
necklace ('nekleis) karoliai
need (nyd) 44
needle (nydl) adata
neighbour ('neibə) kaimynas
neither ('naiðə) 63 nė vienas
network ('netwɔ:k) tinklas
newt (njūt) tritonas
Nicholas ('nikələs) Nikalojus
nigh (hai) poez. arti

nightfall ('naitfɔ:l) sutėmimas
Nineveh ('ninivi) Niniva
Noah ('nouə) Nojus
noble (noubl) kilnus, bajoras
none (nʌn) 63
Norman ('nɔ:mən) Normanas
note (nout) pastaba
notice ('noutis) pastebėjimas
notice pastebėti
Nottingham ('nɔtiŋgəm)
novel (nɔvl) romanas
novelist ('nɔvəlist) romanų rašytojas
nurse (nə:s) auklė, gailestingoji sesuo

O.

oats (outs) avižos
of 51 §b
off 51 §b
offer ('ɔfə) pasiulyti
offense (ə'fens) įžeidimas, nusikaltimas
officer ('ɔfisə) karininkas
official (ə'fišəl) oficialus
older, oldest 66
old-fashioned (ould'fašənd) senos mados, senas
on 49, 56 §b
open-handed (oupn'hændid) dosnus
openly ('oupnli) atvirai
Ophir ('oufiə)
order ('ɔ:də) ordenas
order įsakymas, užsakymas
order įsakyti, užsakyti
ordinary ('ɔ:dinəri) paprastas
origin ('ɔridžin) kilmė
original (ə'ridžinl) tikrasis originalas
owner ('ounə) savininkas
ought (ɔ:t) 43, 44

outlaw ('autlɔ:)	plėšikas
out-glisten (aut'glisn)	spindėti šviesau už...
outwardly ('autwədli)	išoriniai
overgrown (ouvə'grovn)	apaugęs
overpower (ouvə'pauə)	apgalėti
ox (ɔks) oxen (ɔksn)	jautis
Oxford ('ɔksfəd)	

P.

pace (peis)	žingsnis
pack (pak)	kaladė
page (peidž)	puslapis
paid (peid) žr. pay	
pain (pein)	skausmas
paint (peint)	dažai
painting (peintiŋ)	tapyba
Palamon ('pαləmoun)	
Palestine ('pαləstain)	Palestina
palm (pąm)	palma
pansy ('pαnzi)	brolelis, našlaitė (gėlė)
pant (pαnt)	sunkiai kvėpuoti
pantry ('pαntri)	maisto sandeliukas
parade (pə'reid)	paradas
parcel (pąsl)	ryšulys, siuntinys
pardon (pądn)	atleidimas
pardon	atleisti
Paris ('pαris)	Paryžius
parliament ('pąləmənt)	parlamentas
particularly (pə'tikjuləli)	ypatingai
party (pąti)	vakarėlis
pass (pąs)	leisti (laiką), praeiti
passage ('pαsidž)	koridorius
passport ('pąspɔ:t)	pasas
patience ('peišəns)	kantrybė
path (pąθ)	takas
patron ('peitrən)	globėjas

pay (peĭ)	mokėti
peace (pys)	taika, ramybė
peacock (pyˈkɔk)	povas
peg (peg)	kabyklos vagis
penalty (ˈpenəlti)	pabauda
permission (pəˈmišən)	leidimas
petal (petl)	žiedo lapelis
petrol (ˈpetrəl)	žibalas
pheasant (ˈfezənt)	fazanas
Philomel (ˈfiləmel)	lakštingalos vardas
Piccadilly Circus (ˈpikədili ˈsə:kəs)	
pick (pik) up	pakelti, išmokti
pig-lead (ˈpig ˈled)	švino rūda
pigsty (ˈpigstai)	tvartas
pilgrim (ˈpilgrim)	keleivis į šventas vietas
pilgrimage (ˈpilgrimidž)	kelionė į šventas vietas
pillow (ˈpilou)	pagalvė
pine-apple (ˈpainαpl)	ananasas
pink (pink)	rausvas
pipe (paip)	švilpti
pity (piti)	gailėtis
plaice (pleis)	plekšnė
plan (plαn)	sumanymas, planas
plant (pląnt)	augalas
plant	sodinti
platform (ˈplαtfɔ:m)	platforma
pleasant (ˈplezənt)	malonus
pleasure (ˈpležə)	malonumas
plot (plɔt)	intriga, sąmokslas
plot	sąmokslą daryti
pocket (ˈpɔkit)	kišenė
pocket	įsidėti į kišenę
poem (ˈpouim)	eilėraštis
poet (ˈpouit)	poetas
poetry (ˈpouitri)	poezija
poison (ˈpɔizn)	nuodai
poison	nuodyti

policeman (pə'lysmən)	policininkas
polish ('pɔliš)	šveisti
pope (poup)	popiežius
poppy ('pɔpi)	aguona
pork (pɔ:k)	kiauliena
porridge ('pɔridž)	košė
port (pɔ:t)	portveinas
porter ('pɔ:tə)	nešėjas, durų sargas
portrait ('pɔ:trit)	atvaizdas
post (poust)	stulpas
power (pauə)	jėga
praise (preiz)	pagyrimas
praise	girti
pray (prei)	melstis
prayer (prɛə)	malda
prayer-book ('prɛəbuk)	maldaknygė
preparation (prepə'reišn)	paruošimas
presently ('prezəntli)	tuojau, po trumpo laiko
press (pres)	paspausti
pretend (pri'tend)	pretenduoti, dėtis
pride (praid)	išdidumas
priest (pryst)	kunigas
print (print)	spausdintas paveikslas, oleografija
prioress ('praiɔris)	motinėlė (vienuolyne)
prison ('prizn)	kalėjimas
prisoner ('prizənə)	kalinys
privilege ('privəlidž)	privilegija
prize (praiz)	prizas
progress ('prougres)	pažanga
progressive (prə'gresiv)	pažangus, progresuojąs
prohibit (prə'hibit)	uždrausti
promise ('prɔmis)	pažadas
properly ('prɔpəli)	tinkamai
prophecy ('prɔfisi)	pranašavimas
protest ('proutest)	protestas
protest (prə'test)	protestuoti
Protestant ('prɔtistənt)	protestantas

proud (proud)	išdidus
province ('prɔvins)	provincija, sritis
punish ('pʌniš)	bausti
purse (pə:s)	piniginė

Q.

quarrel ('kwɔrəl)	ginčas
quarrel	ginčytis
quay (ky)	kranto pilymas
queer (kwiə)	keistas
questioner ('kwesčənə)	klausinėtojas
queue (kjū)	laukiančių eilė
quiet (kwaiət)	ramus
quinquireme ('kwiŋkwirym)	5 irklų porų laivas
quite (kwait) 66	visai, gana
quote (kwout)	cituoti

R.

race (reis)	bėgti
rack (rαk)	tinklas, lentyna (vagone, bagažams)
rag (rαg)	skarmalas
raid (reid)	užpuolimas
raid	užpulti
railway ('reilwei)	geležinkelis
rate (reit)	
at any rate	kiekvienu atveju
rather ('rąðə)	gerokai
ravage ('rαvidž)	terioti, siaubti
reach (ryč)	pasiekti
receive (ri'syv)	gauti, priimti
realise ('riəlaiz)	suprasti, įvykdyti, įgyvendinti
recollection (rekə'lekšən)	prisiminimas, atsiminimas

recruit (ri'krūt)	naujokas
reflect (ri'flekt)	atsispindėti
reindeer ('reindiə)	šiaurės elnias
remains (ri'meinz)	likučiai
remedy ('remədi)	vaistas
rent (rent)	
resist (ri'zist)	priešintis
responsible (ris'pɔnsibl)	atsakingas
rest (rest)	ilsėtis
restaurant ('restrɔ:nt)	valgykla, restoranas
retreat (ri'tryt)	pasitraukti
return (ri'tə:n)	gryžimas
revenge (ri'venž)	kerštas
reward (riwɔ:d)	atlyginimas
reward	atlyginti
riddle (ridl)	mįslė
riderless ('raidəlis)	be raitelio
ring (riŋ)	skambėti
ripe (raip)	prinokęs
risk (risk) 58	rizikuoti
road-rail ('roudreil)	bėgiai
rob (rɔb)	apiplėšti
Robin Hood ('rɔbin hud)	
rocket ('rɔkit)	rakieta
rocky ('rɔki)	akmenuota
roller ('roulə)	volas
Rome (roum)	Roma
Roman ('roumn)	romėnų
rose (rouz)	rožė
rough (rʌf)	šiurkštus, nelygus
row (rou)	irtis
royal ('rɔiəl)	karališkas
rubber ('rʌbə)	guma
rug (rʌg)	skara, kilimas
rule (rūl)	valdymas
rule	taisyklė
as a rule	paprastai

rule	valdyti
rustle (rʌsl)	ošti, šlamėti

S.

sacrifice ('sækrifais)	auka
sacrifice	aukoti
saint (seint)	šventas
sake (seik)	
for my sake	dėl manęs
salmon (sæmn)	lašiša
salt-caked (ˌsɔltkeikt)	druska išklotas
sandalwood ('sændlwud)	sandalo medis
sardine (sɑ'dyn)	sardinė (žuvis)
sauce (sɔ:s)	padažas
sausage ('sɔsidž)	dešra
save (seiv)	taupyti, gelbėti
Saxon ('sæksn)	saksų
saying (seiŋ)	pasakymas
scaffold ('skæfould)	ešafotas
scarlet ('skąlit)	raudonas
scent (sent)	kvapas
skornful (skɔ:nfl)	įpykęs
Scot (skɔt)	škotas
Scotland ('skɔtlənd)	Škotija
Scottish ('skɔtiš)	škotų
scratch (skræč)	drėksti
scream (skrym)	spiegti
sea-gull ('sygʌl)	žuvedra
search ('sə:č)	ieškoti
seat (syt)	vieta
secret ('sykrit)	paslaptis, slaptas
secretary ('sekrətəri)	sekretorius
seed (syd)	sėkla
seeing that 55.	turint galvoj, kad
seize (syz)	griebti
selfish ('selfiš)	savanaudiškas, egoistas

sell (sel), sold	parduoti
semi-circle ('semisə:kl)	pusratis
separate ('seprət)	atskiras
separate ('sepəreit)	atskirti
serve (sə:v)	tarnauti
service ('sə:vis)	pamaldos
set (set), set	
set off	išvykti
settle (setl)	apsigyventi
shame (šeim)	gėda
shameful ('šeimfl)	gėdiškas, negarbingas
shape (šeip)	forma
share (šɛə)	dalis
share	dalintis
shell (šel)	kiaukutas, straigė
shepherd ('sepəd)	piemuo
sherry (šeri)	šeri (vyno rūšis)
Sherwood ('šə:wud)	
shine (šain)	šviesti, blizgėti
shop (šɔp)	krautuvė
shop	supirkinėti krautuvėse
shop-keeper ('šɔpkypə)	krautuvininkas
shout (šaut)	rėkti, šaukti
shriek (šryk)	spiegimas, riksmas
shriek	spiegti, rėkti
Shrove Tuesday (šrouv tjūzdi)	užgavėnios
shun (šʌn)	vengti
shy (šai)	drovus
sick (sik)	nesveikas
to be sick	vemti
side saddle ('saidsɑdl)	moteriškas balnas
sigh (sai)	atsidusimas
sigh	atsidusti
sight (sait)	matymas, reginys
sign (sain)	ženklas
sign	pasirašyti
silent ('sailənt)	tylus
silver ('silvə)	sidabras

similar ('similə)	panašus
simple (simpl)	paprastas
sin (sin)	nuodėmė
since (sins) 52, 53, 55, 56 §a	
sister-in-law ('sistərinlɔ:)	vyro arba žmonos sesuo arba brolio žmona
skates (skeits)	čiuožos
skilful ('skilfəl)	miklus
skirt (skə:t)	sijonas
slave (sleiv)	vergas
sleeper ('slypə)	miegamas vagonas
sleeve (slyv)	rankovė
slightly ('slaitli)	šiek tiek
slip (slip)	apsirikimas
slip	slysti
slippery ('slipəri)	slidus
slope (sloup)	šlaitas
slow (slou)	lėtas
smear (smiə)	tepti
smell (smel)	kvapas
smell	uostyti, kvepėti
smile (smail)	šypsena
smoke (smouk)	rūkyti
smoke-stack ('smoukstɑk)	kaminas
snail (sneil)	straigė
snake (sneik)	žaltys
snatch (snɑč)	griebti
sniff	uostyti
snore (snɔ:)	knarkti
snug (snʌg)	jaukus
sod (ðɔd)	velėna
soft (sɔft)	minkštas
sold (sould), žr. sell	
sole (soul)	padas (pėdos)
sole	plekšnės rūšis
solemn ('sɔləm)	iškilmingas
some (sʌm) 62	
song (sɔŋ)	daina

sort (sɔ:t)	rūšis
a sort of	tam tikras
what sort of	koks, kokia
all sorts of	visokie
soul (soul)	siela, žmogus
sour (sauə)	rūgštus
South Africa (sauθ'αfrikə)	Pietų Afrika
souvenir (sūvə'niə)	atsiminimas, suveniras
sow (sou), sowed, sown	sėti
sown (soun) žr. sow	
spade (speid)	kastuvas
span (spαn) žr. spin	
spat (spαt) žr. spit	
special (spešl)	specialus
speed (spyd)	greitumas
spell (spel)	burtai
spin (spin), span arba spun, spun	verpti, suktis
spirit ('spirit)	dvasia
spit (spit), spat	spiauti
spite (spait)	
in spite of that	nežiūrint to
spoil spɔil	gadinti
spotted ('spɔtid)	dėmėtas
spray (sprei)	šakelė
sprinkle (spriŋkl)	pabarstyti
spun (spʌn) žr. spin	
square (skwεə)	aikštė
staircase ('stεəkeis)	laiptai
stagger (stαgə)	svyruoti
stalk (stɔ:k)	stiebelis
stamp (stαmp)	trypti
start (stąt)	pradėti
stately ('steili)	didingas
statue ('stαtjū)	statula
steal (styl), stole, stolen	vogti
steel (styl)	plienas
stick (stik)	pagalys, lazda

stiff (stif)	sustingęs
still (stil) 42	dar
still	ramus
sting (siŋ), stung	įgelti
stir (stə:)	sąjudis
stir	maišyti
stirrup ('stirəp)	kilpa prie balno
stitch (stič)	dyksnys
stole (stoul) žr. steal	
stolen ('stoulən) žr. steal	
stop (stɔp) 59	liautis
stout (staut)	drūtas
straight (streit)	tiesus, tiesiai
stranger ('streinžə)	svetimas (daiktavardis)
straw (strɔ:)	šiaudai
strawberry ('strɔ:bəri)	braškė
stream (strym)	upelis
strength (streŋθ)	stiprumas
strictly ('striktli)	griežtai
strife (straif)	kova, ginčas
strike (straik), struck	mušti, suduoti
string (striŋ)	virvė
string, strung	įtempti stygą
struck (strʌk) žr. strike	
strung (struŋ) žr. string	
Stuart ('stjūət)	
study ('stʌdi)	nagrinėti, studijuoti
stuff (stʌf)	kimšti
stupid ('stjūpid)	kvailas
stun (stʌn)	apsvaiginti
stung (stʌŋ) žr. sting	
subject ('sʌbdžikt)	pavaldinys
sudden (sʌdn)	staigus
sugar ('sugə)	cukrus
suggest (sə'džest)	pasiūlyti
suit (sjūt)	eilė (drabužis)
suit	tikti
sunflower ('sʌnflavə)	saulėgraža

sunny ('sʌni) saulėtas
supporter (sə'pɔ:tə) šalininkas
suppose (sə'pouz) manyti
suppress (sə'pres) sulaikyti
swear (swɛə), swore, sworn prisiekti, keiktis
sweat (swet) prakaitas
sweat prakaituoti
swine (swain) kiaulė
swing (swiŋ) swung supti
Switzerland ('switsələnd) Šveicarija
sword (sɔ:d) kardas
swore (swɔ:) žr. swear
sworn (swɔ:n) žr. swear
swung (swʌŋ) žr. swing
sycamore ('sikəmɔ:) kalnų klevas
symptom ('simptəm) simptomas

T.

tactless ('tαktlis) netaktingas
tail (teil) uodega
  tail coat frakas
talk (tɔ:k) kalbėti
tart (ta:t) tortas
tease (tyz) erzinti
temper ('tempə) nuotaika
  lose your temper įsiusti
temple (templ) šventovė
tempt (tempt) vilioti
text (tekst) tekstas
thankful ('ϑαŋkfəl) dėkingas
that (ðət) 64
Thebes (ϑybz) Tebai
Theseus ('ϑysjūs) Tezėjus
thick (ϑik) storas
thin out praretinti
thistle (ϑisl) dagys

thorny (ˈθɔ:ni) dygus
thought (θɔ:t) mintis
threaten (θretn) grasinti
thrift (θrift) taupumas
thrifty (ˈθrifti) taupus
throat (θrout) gerklė
through (θrū) 56 §d, 58
ticket (tikit) bilietas
tickle (tikl) kutenti
tidy (ˈtaidi) tvarkingas
tidy tvarkyti
tie (tai) kaklaraištis
tie rišti
tight (tait) ankštas
tile (tail) plyta
tile kloti
tin (tin) cinas
title (taitl) titulas, antraštė
tiptoe (ˈtiptou) pasistiepti
toast (toust) tostas
tongue (tʌŋ) liežuvis (kalba, poez.)
top hat cilindras
topaz (ˈtoupαz) topazas
torture (ˈtɔ:čə) kankinimas, kančia
torture kankinti
towards (twɔ:dz) link
tower (tauə) bokštas
Trafalgar (trəˈfαlgə)
traffic (ˈtrαfik) judėjimas (gatvėje)
trap (trαp) spąstai
trap pagauti spąstuose
tray (trei) padėklas
treacle (trykl) sirupas
treat (tryt) vaišinti, elgtis su kuo nors
trencher (trenšə) medinė lekštė virtuvės stalas
tribe (traib) giminė
trip (trip) suklupti, trypinėti
troops (trūps) pulkai

Tropics ('trɔpiks)	tropikai
trouble (trʌbl)	rūpintis, varginti
trumpet ('trʌmpit)	trimitas
trunk (trʌŋk)	kamienas, čemodanas
truthful ('trūθfl)	teisingas
try (trai)	tardyti
tube (tjūb)	požeminis traukinys
tune (tjūn)	gaida, melodija
tune	uždainuoti
turkey ('tə:ki)	kalakutas
turn (tə:n)	pasidaryti
twig (twig)	šakelė
twin (twin)	dvynis
twixt (twikst) poez.	tarp
Tyne (tain)	upės pavadinimas
typical ('tipikl)	tipiškas

U.

unable (ʌn'eibl)	negalįs
uncovered (ʌn'kʌvəd)	neapdengtas
underground ('ʌndəgraund)	požeminis
underneath (ʌndə'nyθ)	apačioj, po
undo (ʌn'dū)	išardyti
uneducated (ʌn'edjukeitid)	bemokslis
unfortunately (ʌn'fɔ:tjunətli)	nelaimei
unhappy (ʌn'hαpi)	nelaimingas
unhorse (ʌn'hɔ:s)	iškelti iš balno, iškinkyti
uniform ('jūnifɔ:m)	uniforma
union ('jūniən)	sąjunga
unite (jū'nait)	sujungti
unmarried (ʌn'mαrid)	nevedęs, netekėjusi
unpleasant (ʌn'plezənt)	nemalonus
unpunished (ʌn'pʌnišd)	nenubaustas
unreasonable (ʌn'ryzənəbl)	neprotingas
unsteady (ʌn'stedi)	nepastovus
until (ən'til) 54, 48 § d	iki

uppermost ('ʌpəmoust)	viršutinis
upstairs (ʌp'steəz)	viršuje (laiptų)
useless ('jūslis)	bereikalingas
utterly ('ʌtəli)	visiškai

V.

valley (vœli)	slėnys
vast (vąst)	erdvus, didelis
vein (vein)	vena
velvet ('velvit)	aksomas
venison ('venizn)	elniena
Venus ('vynəs)	Venera
verse (və:s)	eilėraštis
victory ('viktri)	laimėjimas
view (vjū)	reginys
vine (vain)	vynuogė
violet ('vaiəlit)	žibuoklė
vision (vižn)	regėjimas
vocabulary (və'kœbjuləri)	žodynėlis
volume ('vɔljūm)	tomas, dalis

W.

wag (wœg)	viksnuoti (uodega)
waistcoat ('weiskout)	liemenė
wait (weit)	
in wait for someone	laukdamas ko nors
wait	laukti
wake (weik) woke, woken	pabusti, pažadinti
wander ('wɔndə)	keliauti, bastytis
want (wɔnt) 60 § b	
war (wɔ:)	karas
warn (wɔ:n)	įspėti
wave (weiv)	moti, mostaguoti
weapon (wepn)	ginklas

weave (wyv), wove, woven	austi
weaver ('wyvə)	audėjas
welcome ('welkəm)	sveikinti atvykusį
Welsh (welš)	Valijos
Westminster ('westminstə)	
what (wɔt) 65	kas
when (wen) 54, 57	kada
whenever (wen'evə)	kada tiktai
which (wič) 64, 65	
while (wail) 54, 57.	tuo tarpu kai
whimper ('wimpə)	cypti
whisper ('wispə)	šnabždėti
whistle (wisl)	švilpti
who (hū) 64, 65	kas, kuris
wicked ('wikid)	nuodėmingas, blogas, piktas
wickedness ('wikidnəs)	piktumas
wide (waid)	plačiai
will (wil)	nora
win, (win) won	laimėti
wind (wind)	vėjas
windy ('windi)	vėjuotas
wine (wain)	vynas
wink (wink)	mirksnis, akimirka
wintry ('wintri)	žiemos
wireless ('waiəlis)	bevielis
without (wi'ð'aut) 56 §f, 58	be
wish (wiš)	linkėjimas, noras, pageidavimas
woke (wouk) žr. wake	
woken (woukn) žr. wake	
won (wʌn) žr. win	
wonder ('wʌndə)	pasigėrėjimas, nusistebėjimas
wooden ('wudn)	medinis
wool (wul)	vilnos
worry ('wʌri)	rūpetsis
wound (wūnd)	žaizda
wove (wouv) žr. weave	
woven (wouvn) žr. weave	

Y.

yawn (jɔ:n) žiovauti
yet (jet) 42
York (jɔ:k) Jorkas

Spaudos klaidų sąrašas.

Pusl.	Eilutė	Išspausdinta	Turi būti
III	5 iš apač.	for	far
IV	3 iš virš.	po „especially“ praleista „for“	
„	6 „ „	from	form
„	15 iš apač.	ihis	this
V	1 iš virš.	teat	text
„	12 „ „	yon	you
1	14 „ „	kuriuo nors	bet kuriuo
34	4 iš apač.	a	at
35	3 iš virš.	mine	nine
55	paskutinė eilutė turi būti puslapio pradžioje		
56	11 iš virš.	hunderds	hundreds
57	6 iš apač.	o	of
73	1 iš virš.	isnce	since
75	7 „ „	yo	do
„	9 „ „	cad	can
81	3 iš apač.	„rats“ ir „cats“	turi pasikeisti vietomis
88	7 „ „	wat	what
93	5 „ „	handkerohief	handkerchief
119	2 iš virš.	thas	that
153	10 „ „	on	an
„	3 iš apač.	tho	the
159	10 iš virš.	graži	negraži
161	1 iš apač.	balled	ballad

Žodynėlyje.

II	19	iš apač.	('ɑrab)	('ɑrəb)
VII	12	iš virš.	(čiə ʌp)	(čiə'rʌp)
X	2	„ „	remunė	ramunė
XI	19	iš apač.	(doun'hil)	(daun'hil)
XII	7	iš virš.	eart	earth
XV	2	„ „	Gaelio	Gaelic
XVI	17	„ „	('hačit)	('hɑčit)
XIX	8	iš apač.	kelias	kelis
XX	9	iš virš.	levandra	levanda
„	20	„mokytas“ turi būti 19-oje eil. iš virš.		
XXIII	1	iš apač.	(hai)	(nai)
XXV	4	iš virš.	(ouvə'grovn)	(ouvə'groun)
„	10	„ „	(pak)	(pɑk)
XXVI	3	„ „	(py'kɔk)	('pykɔk)
„	19	iš apač.	(pink)	(piŋk)
XXVII	12	„ „	('prizənə)	('priznə)
XXVIII	1	iš virš.	(proud)	(praud)
XXXI	16	„ „	('sepəd)	('šepəd)
XXXII	8	iš apač.	(ðɔd)	(sɔd)
XXXIII	5	„ „	('steili)	(steitli)
XXXIV	5	„ „	('sugə)	('šugə)
„	1	„ „	('sʌnflavə)	('sʌnflauə)
XXXVIII	10	iš virš.	('venizn)	('venzn)